MORNING EDITION

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MORNING EDITION

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BRITAIN IS CONFUSED OVER BIG DEFEATS ON ALL WAR FRONTS

London Newspapers Criticize Bitterly Defense Steps in Malaya, North Africa

NAZIS REPULSE SOVIETS

Axis Air Force Conducts Effective Attack on Valletta Harbor Facilities

Domei

BERNE, January 17.—Confronted by the two-front Axis attack on Singapore in the East and on North Africa in the West, Great Britain, greatly distracted and confused, is now at a loss to decide where to concentrate its main forces for effective defense of the Empire, an interpretation of British press opinion reported here indicates.

London newspapers yesterday quoted the statement by Major R. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, that Britain cannot be strong everywhere at the same time, and bitterly criticized the British Government's defense measures in East Asia and North Africa.

Meanwhile a London report in the Nationalzeitung said the operations in North Africa have come to a stalemate with German aircraft merely attacking British supply lines and British planes bombing Tripoli.

The British forces in North Africa are in no position to carry out a determining assault on Tripoli, the correspondent said, and now the question before British strategists is whether to hold Britain's present lines in Libya or to divert them to the East in order to bolster the defense of Singapore.

Germans Repulse Soviets

Domei

BERLIN, January 17.—German and Rumanian forces in the Sebastopol sector, Crimea, yesterday repulsed repeated Soviet attacks, inflicting severe losses on the Red army, the High Command announced today.

In the central and northern sectors of the eastern front, German ground forces, supported by Luftwaffe formations, smashed through Soviet positions, capturing or destroying three Soviet guns and a number of machine-guns east of Kursk, the communique said.

German bombers, meanwhile, were said to have damaged a British mine-sweeper off the east coast of the British Isles.

Axis aircraft were said to have effectively blasted British troop columns, mechanized units, airfields and camps in Cyrenaica, Libya.

German planes also were said to have conducted effective attacks on ships and harbor facilities at Valletta as well as airfields on the island of Malta.

Axis Holds Posts

Domei

ROME, January 17.—Italian and German forces yesterday grimly held to their positions at Sollum and Halfaya Pass, in Libya, in the face of heavy British artillery bombardment and repeated air attacks, the High Command announced today.

Axis aircraft, meanwhile, effectively bombed British rear-line supply centers and road junctions as well as tent encampments and motorcar concentrations in North Africa, the communique said.

PORTUGUESE POPULATION FEELING IMPACT OF WAR

White Bread Disappears from Breakfast Table, Fresh Meat Very Scarce

Transocean

LISBON, January 10.—The war is making itself gradually felt also in the bill of fare of the Portuguese population.

Thus, white wheat bread has disappeared completely from the breakfast table for an indefinite period. It has been substituted by black bread which can be obtained in sufficient quantities. Fresh meat is very scarce and prices are beginning to rise.

It is learned that the Government will also reduce the consumption of electricity for lighting purposes. Restaurants, cafes and entertainment places, therefore, will have to close earlier. Neon lights will be curtailed if not completely abolished. Whether lighting in the streets will also be cut down cannot yet be ascertained.

HARTLY GETS INDIA POST

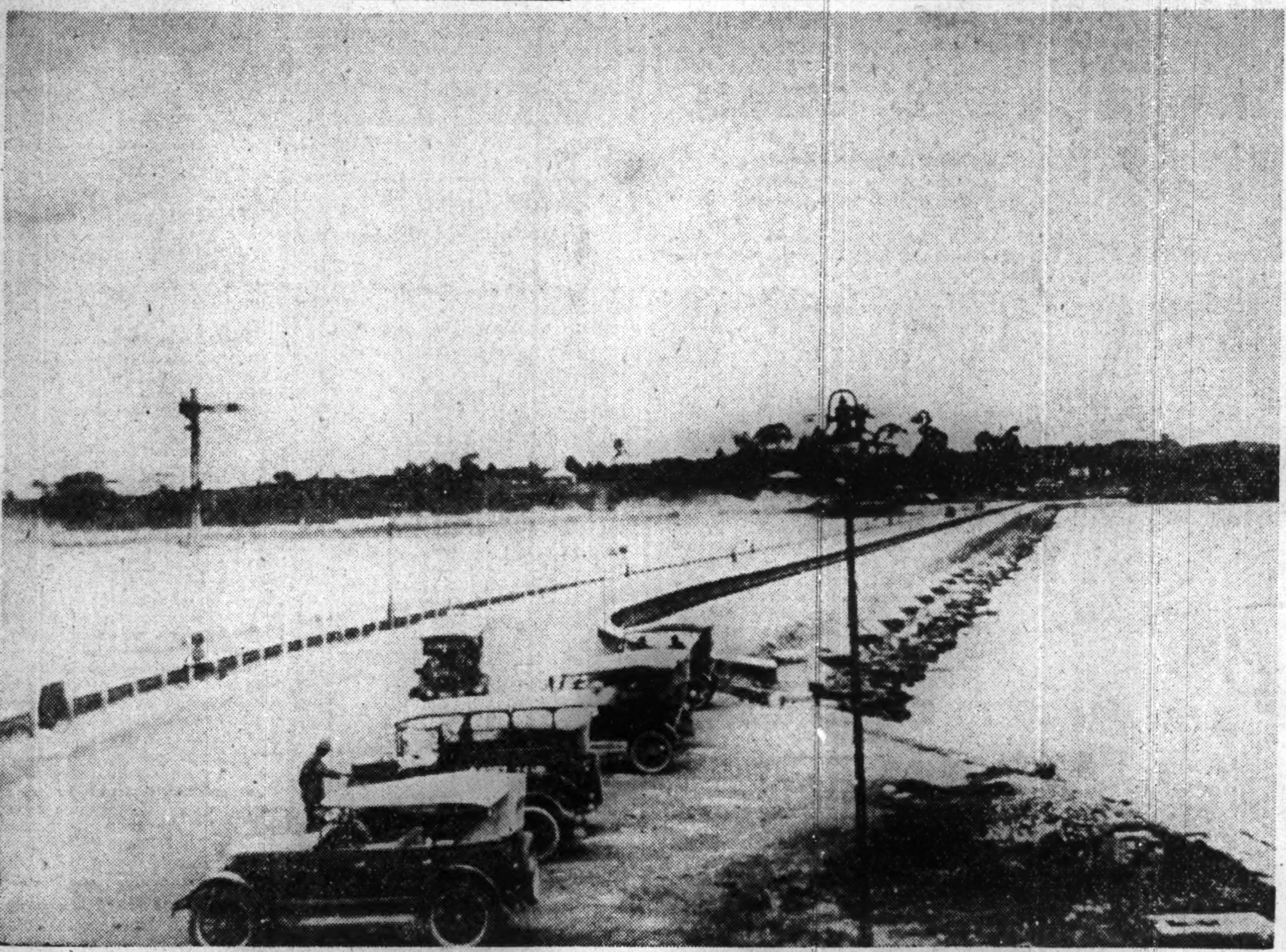
Morris Made Chief of Staff of Indian Command

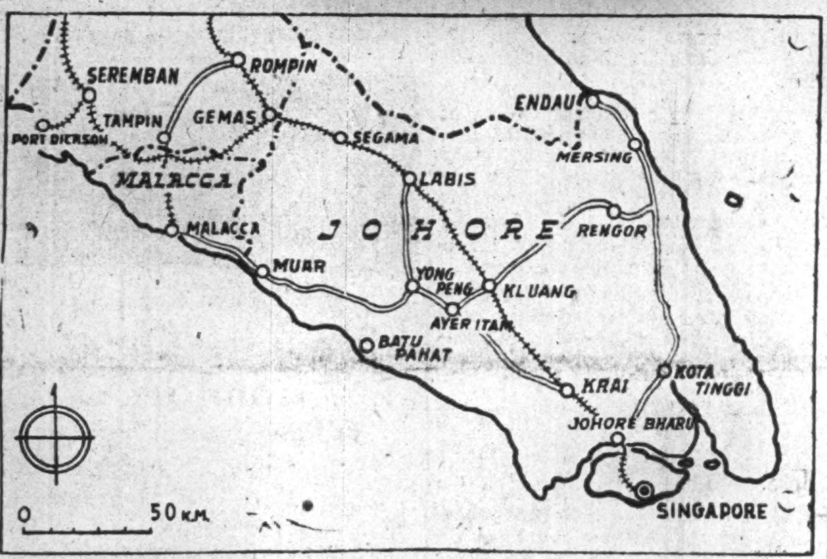
Domei

BERLIN, January 17.—General Sir Allan Fleming Hartly, director of military operations and Intelligence of the British army headquarters in India until 1936, has been appointed the new commander-in-chief of the British forces in India succeeding General Sir Archibald Wavell, according to a German News Agency report from Stockholm today.

Lieutenant-General K. L. Morris has been commissioned Chief of Staff of the Indian command, D.N.B. also learns.

Causeway to Singapore





The fall of Singapore is only a matter of days now that the Japanese Forces are thundering down the Malay Peninsula like stones rolling down a steep hill. Singapore is linked to the Malay Peninsula by a causeway (top picture), about 60 feet wide and less than a mile long. Fresh water is supplied to this British outpost over this causeway from Johore. There is also a railway line running over this concrete road, an extension of the trunk line shooting down from the Thai border. Below a map showing the southern part of Malay Peninsula which will soon be completely in Japanese hands. Singapore hangs perilously and for dear life at the end of the Peninsula, like a droplet of liquid at the end of a medicine dropper.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN HUNGARY INCREASING

Most Foreign Trading Done With Germany in First Nine Months of 1941

Transocean

BUDAPEST, January 9.—Hungarian imports in the first nine months of 1941 increased by 33 per cent to 496,200,000 pengoes as compared with the same period in the preceding year, whereas exports rose only seven per cent to 504,000,000 pengoes. A consequence of this development was to reduce the large passive trade balance and a marked tendency to establish an equilibrium between imports and exports.

The first place in Hungarian foreign trade is taken by Germany with 60,7 per cent of the total. Italy takes second place, while Switzerland—the trade with which was doubled in comparison with 1940—comes third. On the other hand, the trade with the neighboring Balkan states and Greece decreased, but an improvement was shown in the trade with Bulgaria, and especially with Turkey. Commercial exchanges with the countries of Northern Europe were favorable. The trade with overseas countries, which in 1940 still amounted to 8.51 per cent of the total Hungarian foreign trade, fell to 0.43 per cent during the first nine months of 1941.

AXIS NATIONALS WATCHED

Chilean Police Instructed to Check Foreigners

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 17.—Guillermo Labarca, Chilean Minister of Interior, has instructed the police to watch the activities of all Axis residents in Chile, it was reported from Santiago, Chile, today.

Police in Chile have been authorized to expel from the country any German, Italian or Japanese found guilty of suspicious activities, the report said.

CZECHS GATHER CLOTHES FOR GERMAN SOLDIERS

In Full Swing Since January 5—Entire Press Dominated By News of Campaign

Transocean

PRAGUE, January 9.—Czech collection of winter apparel for German soldiers in the East has been in full swing since January 5.

Although the press so far has not published any details, various indications point to the fact that the campaign has made a very promising start. The entire Czech press is dominated by news of the campaign, relegating even developments of a foreign political nature to the background.

In connection with the campaign, the Czech Deputy-Premier, Dr. Krejci, today received the chief editors of Czech papers in the presence of the Ministers of the Interior and Commerce, and discussed with them further plans for propagandizing this campaign.

The first pictures of this collection of winter clothing have already appeared in Czech news reels.

In a broadcast last evening, the Deputy Czech Premier interpreted the meaning of the Czech effort as an active part by the Czech people in the war against Bolshevism.

CHURCHILL IN LONDON

To Address Commons on Results of U.S. Journey

Domei

LISBON, January 17.—Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, arrived in London at 3:30 p.m. today from Plymouth after an 18-hour flight over the Atlantic from the Bermudas, it was reported here from London today.

In this usual marine coat and cap but minus his classic cigar, the Prime Minister landed in England in one of the most sombre atmospheres of the war with the loss of Hongkong and on the eve of the fall of Singapore, the report said.

Prime Minister Churchill was expected to address the House of Commons soon on the results of his conversations with President Roosevelt and his one-month absence from home.

HONGKONG EDITOR PRAISES JAPANESE

Fair Conduct and Good Discipline of Imperial Troops Lauded by Giffen

BRAVERY IS EXTOLLED

Story Originally Intended for London Paper Obtained by Domei Agency

The fair conduct and good discipline of Japanese troops who occupied Hongkong, coupled with their bravery in battle, are not merely admitted, but are stressed in an article titled A Brief History of the Capture of Hongkong by George Giffen, formerly editor of the Hongkong Telegraph, which was originally intended for publication either in the Daily Telegraph of London or the Toronto Star, Toronto, Canada.

The author of the article was taken into custody by the Japanese authorities after the fall of Hongkong and at present he is in an internment camp. Consequently the manuscript will never reach its intended destination, but instead it was obtained exclusively by the Domei Bureau in Hongkong and thence forwarded to the Tokyo head office.

Throughout the mail story of some 2,500 words, it is noteworthy that virtually no traces can be found of any thoughts of bitterness on the part of the writer toward the Japanese Forces. If disappointment rather than expressions of acrimony is to be discerned in the interesting article, there is ample evidence that these thoughts were inspired by the empty assurances of the British authorities, the disheartening news of the collapse of British defense, lack of preparation, ineffective resistance and, not the least, the pledges of the Chungking regime to come to the aid of Britain.

Opening the article, the author says:

Takes Over Editorship

"It was on the morning of December 8—the first on which I was to take over complete editorship of the Hongkong Telegraph—that the biggest news story of the colony, and possibly of the world, broke with unannounced clangor on a tense population. The telephone bell summoned me at 6:30 a.m. with the news that Japan had viciously attacked Britain and America in their Far Eastern possessions, Hawaii, the Philippines and Malaya

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese Minister Can't Leave Egypt, Under Police Watch

An Istanbul message quoting Cairo dispatches and appearing in the Nichi Nichi Sunday reports that the Egyptian Government "in a wholly unwarranted move" has forbidden the Japanese Minister to Egypt, Tadakatsu Suzuki, and other members of the Legation staff to depart from the country. It was further said the diplomats at present are being confined to the Legation in Cairo, where they are not even permitted to receive visitors except under strict police observation. It is understood, the Nichi Nichi said, the Minister has lodged a vigorous protest with the Egyptian authorities—so far without any satisfactory results.

ODLUM WARNS AMERICA ON ACUTE INFLATION

Knudsen Placed in Entire Charge of Directing Munitions Production

Domei

LISBON, January 17.—Floyd Odlum, chief of the Contract and Distribution Division of the Office of Production Management, at an all-American mayor's conference held in Washington recently warned that the United States will be faced with acute inflation if nothing is done to stop the present upward trend of prices, it was reported here from Washington today.

Mr. Odlum said the United States already has suffered losses of $13,000,000,000 due to higher prices and declared Government would be compelled to increase the 1943 budget further by $67,000,000,000 if prices continue to rise.

President Roosevelt today appointed William N. Knudsen, co-director of the Office of Production Management, director of production for the War Department, placing him in entire charge of directing and expediting production involved in the War Department's munitions program, it is learned from Washington.

At the same time, Mr. Knudsen, by virtue of his position as director of the Office of Production Management, became a member of the overall production board formally established earlier today in Washington.

The new board is headed by Donald M. Nelson, executive director of the Supply Priorities and Allocations board.

American Scribe Captured in Bataan Sector Amazed by Swift Advance of Nippon Forces

"Man alive! You Japanese are fast." Those were the first words of Franz Weisblatt, 42, special war correspondent of the United Press and formerly of the Japan Times, and now a prisoner of war, when the Japanese troops caught up with him in a certain district in Bataan Peninsula. He was still rolling his eyes in surprise and amazement when the Japanese came upon him, reports the Asahi.

The prisoner who had received a wound in his leg during the battle in northwest Manila told an Asahi reporter that this was his first experience as war correspondent.

"I followed the American Army which was sent north to prevent any landings of Japanese troops but we were taken by surprise when the Japanese effected landings at Lingayen Bay on December 12 and 13," the prisoner stated and continued:

"I was assigned to report the news of the battle but that soon became impossible as our telephone communications were disrupted and no news could be sent from the front to Manila.

"It was at a certain spot in the northern section of the Bataan Peninsula that I was captured by a Japanese vanguard when I unwittingly went out for a stroll in the field. I was under the impression all the time that I was behind our lines. Before I could turn around and escape, a bullet hit my leg and I was taken prisoner."

ARMY AIRMEN SMASH 15 BRITISH AIRCRAFT IN SINGAPORE RAIDS

THAI ENVOY LEAVES FOR BANGKOK TODAY

Phya Sri Sena Ends Four Years of Diplomatic Service in Japanese Capital

SIGNED MANY TREATIES

Hails Cordial Relations Between Two Countries—Thanks Local Officials

The successful settlement of all diplomatic issues between Japan and Thailand to the mutual benefit of the two countries of Greater East Asia has crowned the four years of diplomatic service in Japan of the outgoing Thai Ambassador, Phya Sri Sena, who was scheduled to leave for Bangkok with Madam Sri Sena, 6 a.m. today by a special plane from Haneda airport.

Summing up the development of Thai-Japanese relations during those four years, Ambassador Phya Sri Sena declared in an exclusive interview with a representative of Japan Times and Advertiser at the Imperial Hotel, Sunday, that cordial amity has been developing during those years, and that the relationship has been strengthened day by day between the two countries.

Recalling the situation existing at the time of his arrival here as Thai Minister to Japan, in October, 1937, Phya Sri Sena said the outstanding diplomatic issue at that moment was the revision of the treaty, then existing between the two countries.

Approached 15 Nations

"In 1936, our Government approached about 15 foreign countries with the aim to revise all old treaties, and all foreign Governments accepted and the treaties were revised," the Ambassador said. "Also with Japan, negotiations for the treaty revision had been under way, and the Japanese Government had agreed in principle, but the final settlement had not been reached, and when I was sent to Japan, my foremost mission was to expedite that very matter.

"With the kind help of the Japanese Foreign Office, a perfect understanding was reached within a short time, and as I signed a new treaty with the then Foreign Minister Koki Hirota, this part of my mission ended with the best result. Ever since that time, Japan-Thailand relations have been most bright," the envoy stated.

Another important treaty negotiated and signed between Phya Sri Sena and the Japanese Government was the Japanese-Thai Treaty of Amity and Mutual Respect which took effect in 1940 and was signed when Hachiro Arita was Foreign Minister.

"At the time, Thailand had decided to conclude non-aggression pacts with Great Britain and with French Indo-China, and proposed to sign a similar pact with Japan, which again agreed in principle; and the resulting treaty, though not exactly a non-aggression pact, was in nature and in spirit something very similar to that," the Ambassador said.

Close relations between Japan and Thailand came to a culmination in 1941, when the Tokyo Peace Conference was held, in which the Japanese Government successfully mediated in the border dispute between the Governments of Thailand and French Indo-China, ending in the conclusion of a peace treaty. Phya Sri Sena was one of the chief delegates plenipotentiary of the Thai mission to the parleys.

"Thailand and the Thai people will never forget what they owe Japan for assisting Thailand in recovering its lost territories from French Indo-China and for restoring peace between the two countries in that dispute," the Ambassador declared emphatically.

Several other important agreements were also concluded in the meantime, of which Phya Sri Sena mentioned as the most important ones the pact egulating the aerial transportation business between the two countries on a basis of reciprocity, though for the time being Thailand is sending no planes to Japan; and the agreement opening a commercial credit of ten million Baht to Japan, which was signed last year, enabling Japan to purchase Thai rice and other products.

Alliance Most Vital

"However, in its effect the most important of all treaties concluded between our two countries was the Alliance Pact signed in Bangkok on December 11, three days after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia," he said. "For many years, Thailand's policy has always been directed toward this part of the world, and this tendency has

(Continued on Page 2)

Shigemitsu Gives Tea

Domei

NANKING, January 17.—Mamoru Shigemitsu, new Japanese Ambassador to the National Government of China, this afternoon invited about 300 prominent Japanese, Chinese, and Manchoukoans, including diplomatic officials and army and navy officers, to a tea party which was held at the International Club here.

Four Short Sunderland Flying-Boats and 11 Medium Size Fighters Destroyed at Tengah And Seletar Bases

SET FIRE TO ENEMY E. ASIA HEADQUARTERS

The destruction of 15 more British aircraft resting at air bases in Singapore as the result of two waves of Japanese Army air attacks on the British island fortress Sunday morning and afternoon was announced in an Imperial Headquarters communique at 3:50 p.m. Sunday.

The razed British planes were stated as four Short Sunderland flying-boats and 11 medium size fighters. A fifth flying-boat also was attacked and was believed to have sustained damage beyond repair, the communique said.

The first wave of Japanese bombers launched their attack at 10:25 a.m. Sunday on Tengah airfield, where the medium fighters were caught before they had time to take to the air, according to the communique. The Sunderlands also were lying at anchor and their giant size offered a helpless target when the second formation of Japanese planes descended upon Seletar airport at 12:15 p.m.

The second attacking unit was stated to have also heavily bombed and set fire to military establishments including buildings belonging to the headquarters of the British East Asia Command.

The communique said one Japanese machine failed to return after participating in the raids.

MALAYA AIR BASES IN JAPANESE HANDS

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN MALAYA, January 17.—With the occupation of an airdrome near Batupahat by Japanese Forces yesterday, all British air bases in the mainland of Malaya have now been placed under the Japanese control.

NAVAL PLANES ATTACK SINGAPORE AGAIN

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, January 18.—In the face of inclement weather, large formations of the Imperial Naval Air force attacked fiercely the Sembawan and Tengah airfields in Singapore yesterday. In defiance of a barrage of violent anti-aircraft gun fire from the ground, the Japanese planes at around noon the same day bombed the Sembawan airfield, destroying 10 large enemy planes and setting afire another plane and a hangar. They also demolished runways and other establishments there. In a fierce dog-fight that took place over the airfield, they sent down one plane for certain. Meantime, another formation of the Imperial Naval Air Force attacked the Tengah airdrome at about the same time and set afire 11 enemy aircraft. No enemy plane took to the air to challenge the Japanese. All Japanese planes returned to their base safely.

INDIAN TROOPS IN MALAYA SURRENDERING

Domei

WITH THE JAPANESE ARMY IN MALAYA, January 18.—Troops of the 45th Indian brigade this morning surrendered in large numbers in the sector south of Malacca after being enveloped by Japanese columns driving southward from Malacca and along the western bank of the Muar River toward Batupahat, according to field dispatches received here today. Indian troops reportedly had been ordered to cover the British retreat from Malacca along the southern bank of the Muar River but had turned to fight British surveillance officers, who had forced Indian troops to fight at the point of the gun. Meanwhile, Australian troops, which had been resisting fiercely for the last two days south of Gemas, on the central Malayan trunk line, today started to retreat before Japanese attacks, the dispatches said.

JAPANESE AIRCRAFT AGAIN ATTACK SINGAPORE

Domei

BERNE, January 17.—Japanese aircraft yesterday morning carried out another fierce and sustained daylight attack on Singapore, according to a Reuter report from that city. Meanwhile, a communique by the British High Command in East Asia was quoted as stating that British forces on Malay Peninsula were continuing to shorten their lines "successfully" and at the same time consolidating their rear positions. This work was said to be going on in defiance of heavy rains.

MALACCA OCCUPATION SEVERS SEA ROUTE

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN MALAYA, January 17.—With the Japanese occupation yesterday of Malacca Town, the Japanese forces on Malay Peninsula are now in complete control not only of the former British settlement, but also of the marine transportation facilities hitherto functioning between Malacca, Singapore and Indian ports, observers pointed out today. As a result of the

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Surrender of Singapore Said Advised to Thomas

Quoting a "reliable informant," a Yomiuri war correspondent with the Japanese Forces in Malaya reported that influential elements among Singapore residents have communicated an advice to surrender immediately to Sir Thomas Shenton Thomas, Governor-General and High Commissioner of the Malay Federated States. The advice allegedly was based on a general conviction in Singapore that the collapse of British resistance is inevitable, and consequently it would be desirable to prevent unnecessary suffering among non-combatants.

MORE SHIPS NEEDED IN TRANSPORTATION

To Bring Back Abundant Raw Materials Found in South Seas Region

IN PROTRACTED WAR

Vice-Admiral Hara Places Great Emphasis on Merchant Vessel Construction

Great emphasis was placed on the construction of merchant ships by Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hara, President of the Maritime Affairs Board in a broadcast Saturday at 7:30 p.m. as ships will be needed to transport the enormous mineral resources found in the South Sea regions. He stated:

"Blessed by heat and rays of the tropical sun the rich natural resources are found in the South Seas regions where glorious successes are being scored by the Imperial Forces. In order to fight out the economic war in a protracted warfare for the successful completion of the War of Greater East Asia, these natural resources have to be transported to this country as immediately and much as possible. And at the same time, efforts have been made to prevent these rich natural resources from going to the enemy.

"When we consider that in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere transportation is carried on by sea, shipping problem emerges as one of vital importance in the execution of the current war. The rich natural resources themselves are of no practical value as long as they remain underground.

"Without sufficient bottoms, there may be hitches in the execution of military operations in the War of Greater East Asia as this factor would bring in its train a shortage of necessary materials.

"For the rapid increase of bottoms no stone has been left unturned since the outbreak of China affair. However, the Government found it difficult to carry out a large-scale shipbuilding program for various reasons such as a shortage of man power and necessary materials.

"With the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia, the expansion and strengthening of the maritime administration mechanism has been realized for the purpose of conquering these difficulties in the way of shipbuilding. Thus the Maritime Affairs Board was instituted. The Maritime Affairs Board expects to put into practice every possible measures to increase required shipping.

"Among the measures to be taken are the adjustment of merchant ship building program and warship construction, and transfer of idle factory equipment to the dockyards."

Hongkong Editor Praises Japanese

(Continued From Page 1)

had been struck; a blow on Hongkong was impending.

"I dressed hastily and went to the office. At about 8 a.m. I heard the macabre wail of the air raid alarms, popularly called alerts as a sop to public morale. I did not know quite what to do as the Chinese staff was working below and my duty was to bring out a paper as well as to protect them. Fortunately the Chinese, habituated by constant rehearsals to the sound, took little notice. The news had not caught up to them, and until it actually affected them, they were ready to receive the worst tidings with calm."

Describing the same evening the writer says: "That night and for several nights thereafter we slept safely in our beds. During the day we saw the Japanese dive bombers pass at will over the colony. During the whole 18-day siege not more than three hits on enemy aircraft were claimed by our forces. In one case an enemy plane was forced down into the harbor and he paddled his way to safety in a rubber canoe which he inflated on contact with the water.

"The military reported successful encounters with Japanese patrols as the British defense line was narrowed toward the main fortress, the island of Hongkong."

"The sinking of the British capital ships Prince of Wales and the Repulse came as a severe blow, and realized," he says, "that while the Japanese were keeping up their pressure so well on our allied front in the Pacific we should have to rely entirely on our own resources."

Soon afterward started the evacuation of British and Chinese refugees from the adjoining territory of Kowloon.

"The story of the departure from Kowloon," the writer says, "was not so planned and orderly as the communiques indicated. There was a badly timed withdrawal of the police, which precipitated an outbreak of fifth columnists and rascals and before the evening looting was rife and fires could be seen from this island on the mainland. It was known that the main body of the Japanese was not in Kowloon, but was still in the New Territories. They had apparently turned one of our wings and hastened our planned retirement from the mainland."

Bitter Feeling Noted

"There was some bitter and anxious feeling for those separated from their families and essential service headquarters," the article continues. "After the first feeling of disaster, the population prepared to place its trust in the garrison which we had been assured was impregnable. Two peace missions had been turned back to the Japanese with the reply that not only would we never surrender but we would not receive any mission toward such end."

In another part of the story, the journalist says, "The Chinese officials through the radio appealed to their compatriots to assist the British authorities in all ways and to tell the truth the Chinese did pull with the Government magnificently on the whole. It was rather discouraging for them, however, to keep reading of our successful retreats and not to see our guns bring down a plane or indeed cause any molestation to the Japanese aircraft.

"Later, however, there were reports, confirmed by our military, of three allied bombers escorted by six fighters, operating over the mainland against the enemy. However, few people saw these and the veracity of the report, the identity of the planes, their base or purpose were never ascertained."

A few days later: "The enemy rapidly increased his pressure and after an abortive assault of the waterfront of the very city, he was engaging our thinly strung forces in a line from North Point—well in the thickly populated waterfront area—across the island to Repulse Bay. Meanwhile there was savage fighting on the other side of the island at Aberdeen and Stanley Peninsula, which was cut off. The naval auxiliary vessels were ordered to be sunk, but there was a rumor that two of them escaped. The naval volunteers had been under continual dive-bombing for several days. The Japanese proved bold and skilful aviators and there was no wanton blitz of non-military targets. Even the attempt to frighten the city into surrender after the North Point landing, when 70 bombs were dropped over the city, resulted in little damage and few casualties.

"The last message from the Governor, Sir Mark Young, to the people was issued on December 19. It read: 'Counter-measures against Japanese landing parties continue in operation. The time has come to advance against the enemy. The eyes of the Empire are upon you. Be strong, be resolute and do your duty.'

"For the next two or three days we continued to receive reports of the approach of the Chinese. Although most of the European population placed little hope in relief from this or any source and knew by now that the colony would fall, they remained calm and undisturbed.

"Our men coming in from the front only a couple of miles away for a day's rest said that the Japanese fought well and were excellent soldiers. They climbed the steep hills like ants going up a wall . . . Casualties were mounting alarmingly. Centers of essential services had to move constantly as the Japanese approached.

"Food stocks were being burned and looted. Electricity had ceased and this knocked out of action many of the restaurants upon which the public depended. It took time for the Chinese to replace electricity with their chatties or native cooking pots. Water was now being obtained from wells which had long been forgotten. All water and milk had to be boiled and the public was warned that refuse could not be collected and must be burned. However, it continued to collect in the streets and an intolerable stench pervaded some areas. If it had been summer there would certainly have been an epidemic."

After the Japanese occupation of Hongkong, all the European and native troops were disarmed and the police were permitted to patrol the streets only with batons. On New Year's Eve, the first batch of volunteers and regulars marched down from the barracks to which they had been confined, to embark by launch and ferry for the mainland for internment.

"The men," says the article, "were well and cheerful. They carried all their personal kit. Staff officers humping their own kits or pulling it along on improvised carriers grinned and joked with the men. All burst into applause and cries of encore when a smart Japanese band played them off. Friends were allowed to lean on the railings in which the men were grouped and to talk freely with them.

The concluding section of the article says: "It is now a week since the surrender and the colony has been in a state of peaceful chaos ever since. There has been a lot of looting of unimportant things like tinned goods and furniture for firewood. This has been by the Chinese. Their army, which must number thirty thousand, has behaved remarkably well. A Japanese newspaper is now appearing here in English. The Governor having gone over to the Japanese Headquarters to make himself prisoner of war has ceased to have anything to do with the administration. And the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Gimson, who arrived two days before the war started, has had an unenviable job.

"The Japanese victory parade was held without incident. So was a funeral service. The New Year celebrations of the victorious army passed off without incident.

"The foreign population was perhaps even more apprehensive of the Japanese occupation than the Chinese whom the Japanese are making attempts to consolidate. However, no cases of brutality or violence have occurred and the foreign population mingles at will with the thousands who mill daily along the city's streets and many foreigners have visited their homes on the Peak and outlying places without molestation."

Inhabitants Give a Hand

The people of Malaya are manifesting their appreciation of the sacrifices being made by Japanese soldiers in the cause of Asia for Asiatics by helping an army truck over a rough jungle ground somewhere on the peninsula. (Censored by the War Ministry).

Army Airmen Smash 15 Craft

(Continued from Page 1)

Japanese occupation, shipping service between these points has been suspended indefinitely.

POWNALL LINE SAID NON-EXISTENT

Domei

LISBON, January 17.—The much vaunted Pownall line, which British authorities in Malaya had claimed would check the Japanese advance, has been exposed by the last three days of fighting to consist of nothing but a natural barrier formed by the Moar and the Endau Rivers, flowing in an easterly direction near the northern border of Johore State, according to reports received here from Singapore today, quoting reliable military circles. To substantiate this belief, the British High Command in East Asia has issued a brief communique merely stating that Japanese Forces had reached the south bank of the Moar River, while other Japanese units had penetrated deeply into Johore State.

JAPANESE CLASH WITH U.S. PILOTS

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 18.—Japanese aircraft attacking military objectives in the vicinity of Kunming about 10:20 a.m. yesterday engaged in a severe dogfight with four Chungking machines piloted by American aviators, it was reported from Chungking sources today. These sources, however, failed to disclose the outcome of the engagement.

Economical

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LIFE IN HONGKONG BEING STABILIZED

Japanese Authorities Find Jobs For Unemployed People Of Crown Colony

Asahi Service

With food supply limited and more than 1,600,000 people living in Hongkong, the Japanese authorities, since their occupation of the former British Crown Colony, have been very active finding jobs for the unemployed and sending others to places where they can find a means of existence.

Compared with the pre-China affair days, the population of the island has been doubled, the majority of the newcomers being from the Kwangtung Province, followed by Fukien, Shanhai and other parts. At the time when the increasing phenomenon was first observed, the officials of Hongkong rather welcomed this trend, but with the aggravation in the food situation, they started taking various restrictive measures, denying entry to those having less than a certain stipulated amount of funds, levying a high rate of tariff on the immigrants, etc.

These measures, however, proved inadequate to curb the Chinese from heading toward the island with the result that a plan was drafted for the creation of a village for refugees to develop the unexploited regions in the Crown Colony, but this too was in vain.

The Japanese forces, however, have been taking steps following their occupation of the island, to solve the problem by sending them elsewhere where they can find a means of existence while, on the other hand, providing those who are to remain in the island with suitable jobs to preclude common extinction.

That is to say, the possessors of technical skill, factory hands and laborers are being given jobs with reasonable pay and those without any profession who are currently unemployed are being suggested to return to their native places. These matters are left in the hands of the Guidance Committee of the Civil Administration Office.

Certificates are being issued to those desiring to return to their native places at Kowloon and Hongkong, and the Civil Administration Office as well as the Kwangtung Government are extending every possible facility. These people are returning home by way of Shatien and Shumshu, or via Paoan, Chiachiao and Tansui.

Measures were effected as from the first of this month and on the first day, a total of 70 persons were sent back; on the second day, 2,630; third day, 3,395; fourth day, 3,313; fifth day, 4,080; sixth day, 3,893 and so forth. In this manner, an aggregate of over 100,000 Chinese residents, mostly in Kowloon, were sent back to their respective home towns by January 14.

The question of fixing the standing population of Hongkong will be definitely decided at a later date when the role to be played by the Crown Colony in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is ascertained, but as a provisional measure, it has been decided to reduce the number of people to approximately 800,000, the same number as before the outbreak of the China affair.

A new ray of light will thus be shed on the island eventually, enabling Hongkong to discharge the weighty mission under the new order.

Tension Is Mounting Between Kuomintang, Chinese Communists

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 17.—Increased tension between the Chungking Kuomintang and Chinese Communists again appeared to be coming to a head today as a result of a recent decision by the Kuomintang to eliminate all outside influences from the military and political administration other than Kuomintang members, according to reliable reports from Chungking. The latest decision of the Kuomintang reportedly is to place all armies under the command of each war zone commander and drastically to curtail the activities of the Communist New Fourth Army, the report said.

Thai Envoy Leaves For Bangkok Today

(Continued From Page 1)

found one expression in the several Thai missions which visited this country in former years. But from now on especially, Thailand will always stick hard and fast to the letter and spirit of its agreements with Japan and will work hand in hand with this country."

Turning to cultural ties, the Ambassador stated that those have so far been less in the foreground than commercial relations but that they, too, are bound to develop and grow ever more closely in the near future, while at present, military cooperation is of greater importance.

Looking back over his four years' stay in Tokyo, the Ambassador said: "During all that time I always received the most cordial help and cooperation from all Japanese Government officials, for which I wish to express my deep appreciation and thanks to all. Also personally, Mrs. Sri Sena and I have always enjoyed our sojourn in this country, and all of our numerous Japanese and foreign friends in Tokyo have always been very kind and good.

"As we all know, during wartime there are all kinds of restrictions which are giving everybody some small inconveniences, but they meant very little to us in consideration of the conditions of the country, and we felt the need to realize the circumstances and sympathize. Even in spite of that, as diplomatic representatives we were given all kinds of special privileges, and the Foreign Office did really everything for us that we could desire."

Phya Sri Sena mentioned as one of the special kindnesses extended to him, the fact that Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada personally arranged for the Ambassador's luggage to be sent to Thailand on a ship of the Imperial Navy, owing to the temporary suspension of regular passenger services.

The date of the departure of Phya and Mrs. Sri Sena was decided only last Saturday, when they were informed that a special plane would be available Monday morning. Numerous official farewell functions in honor of the Ambassador and his wife have been scheduled not only up to the last day of their stay, but even for several days more, which they will now be unable to attend. Saturday, the Ambassador was guest of honor at a luncheon given by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, and the last function he attended was a dinner given in his honor, Sunday night, by the Foreign Vice-Minister.

Concluding his interview, the Ambassador stated that he was now looking forward to a short period of rest following his service during four years as Thai envoy to Japan, and closed with the words: "In bidding farewell to Japan, I wish this nation every success, and prosperity to its people."

FILIPINOS SURRENDER IN LARGE NUMBERS

Americans Inflict Inhuman Treatment Upon Native Soldiery in Philippines

Like the savage North American Indians in cruelty, Filipino soldiers in the Bataan Peninsula are subjected to a series of inhuman punishment inflicted by the American authorities there that friction is brewing up daily between them, according to a Philippine dispatch to the Nichi Nichi.

Cruelties in all dimensions are inflicted upon them that Filipino soldiers unable to endure any longer are daily making a massed desertion from the army. The American Command, greatly concerned over it, is alleged to be punishing all attempted deserters for discipline by binding them to electric poles or bridges and exposing them to gun fire of the Japanese troops.

Food Supply Scarce

Food supply is daily becoming scarce, says a Filipino captive, that the American troops are cutting down on ration. He stated American soldiers are daily given portions of beef steak and bread while the Filipinos are handed out only two meals a day consisting of wheat flour and water.

In view of such treatment and many other ruthless acts committed by the American troops, it has increased the wrath of the Filipinos that on one occasion it culminated in the shooting of an American army officer by a disgruntled native soldier.

In view of these tyrannical conditions facing the Filipinos, the Nichi Nichi states Filipino soldiers are surrendering in large numbers to the Japanese Forces every day. Realizing their plight, the paper adds that in the fierce operations now unfolded over a jungle area in the peninsula, the Japanese troops are attempting if possible not to kill them.

Surrendering to Japanese

For this purpose, the dispatch says, Japanese planes are scattering "paper bombs" over the Filipino soldiers advising "our Filipino brethren to reawaken from their reliance on the United States."

Undoubtedly, the Japanese aim must have hit the point for the paper declares that more and more Filipino soldiers are casting off their arms to join the Japanese, where they are accorded warm-hearted treatment. Moreover, it states some of these surrendered soldiers are now volunteering themselves to be engaged in inducing more Filipinos to surrender to Japan.

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URGED TO ECONOMIZE

British Women Asked to Be Economical With Dress Coupons

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 11.—An appeal to the women of Britain to be very economical with their dress coupons and to use old materials over and over again, was broadcast over the British Radio today.

Owing to the shortage of woven materials, the speaker urged women to make frocks from their husbands' trousers, not to waste any material, and to wear shorter frocks.

For some time, probably as a result of the present closer relations with Soviet Russia, Soviet dress styles have been the "dernier cri" in England, but they have failed to become popular because wide frocks do not conform with the law of the hour, to be economical with woven material.

The ORIENTAL ECONOMIST

(English Language Edition)

A Monthly Survey of Economic and Political Conditions in Japan and Eastern Asia.
Compiled and Edited by the Toyo Keizai Shimpo-sha, Ltd., Publishers of Japan's Largest and Oldest Established Journal Devoted to Practical Economics and Finance.

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WAVELL, MACARTHUR HAVING HANDS FULL

Careers of U.S., British Army Commanders-in-Chief Sketched by Hochi

Repeated reverses suffered by the United States and Britain have obliged them to institute the so-called Supreme Headquarters of the Anti-Axis Powers, appointing General Sir Archibald Wavell as its Commander-in-Chief to prolong the remaining days of the ABCD camp.

On the other hand, Major-General Douglas MacArthur Commander-in-Chief of the American East Asia Forces, is hiding either in the wilderness of the Mariveles or somewhere on Corregidor desperately ordering his men to stem the furious attacks of the Imperial Forces.

The Hochi, in commenting on the characters and giving brief life sketches of these men, says:

"It is interesting to note that, on the verge of collapse, the British officials who once were politely cold to him in Downing Street have turned around and placed General Wavell, who, like Admiral Nelson, is a Cyclops, in supreme command in East Asia in appreciation of his remarkable ability on the North African front.

"Born in a family which, for three generations, had embraced the profession of arms, General Wavell is a graduate of Winchester College, Military College and the Military Staff College and is today 60 years of age. He served in the first World War as a major and lost his left eye in one of the operations. He is known among his countrymen as one of the most efficient generals and with the outbreak of the war with Germany, he took command of the British Expeditionary Forces in Egypt and reduced Benghazi in due course. For this meritorious service, King George VI of England proclaimed that a title of Viscount of Benghazi will be bestowed on Sir Archibald.

Honor Short-Lived

"The honor, however, was shortlived, for the combined forces of Germany and Italy soon re-captured the city and the confirment of the title, in the midst of a wide commotion, was postponed indefinitely. He sank further in the public eye since then with the subsequent reverses his army suffered in Greece, on the Island of Crete and on the West African front, having finally been commissioned as Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India. During the campaign in Iran, however, the general succeeded in recovering his reputation to a certain extent.

"A British reporter once called him an excellent police dog, because in spite of being one of the most prominent scholars among the British overseas commanders he is also very nasty at times. At the time of the Arabian revolt, General Wavell quelled the rebels with such cruelty that the British at home severely criticized his action.

"While he was still in North Africa, the tyrant declared that the ideal officers and men, in his conception, must be poachers, good wild-boar thieves and rascals armed with excellent pistols. At another time, he stated that future commanders must be capable of leading an army and the air force simultaneously. Furthermore, in consideration of the status of Great Britain, they must also be able to command a navy.

Too Late for Much Work

"When he was commissioned to command the anti-Axis forces, Sir Archibald stated that it was now too late to place much expectation on what he could accomplish in his capacity as supreme commander. How long he can resist the fierce drive of the Japanese units is indeed worth watching.

"Major-General MacArthur, who was known to be the shadow of President Manuel Quezon, is 62 years old and comes also from a family of soldiers. He graduated from West Point in 1903 and stayed in Japan during the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5. From 1913 to 1916, he was attached to the Army General Staff, between 1922 and 1925, Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines and in 1930, he served as Chief-of-Staff of the American Army.

"The greater part of his life was spent in connection with the Army General Staff and on the Pacific area and he is consequently an authority on East Asia. He also gained experience in actual warfare as he was injured twice during the last World War. He is closely connected particularly with the Philippines, having spent a greater part of his life in the islands when Japan-American relations were gradually aggravating. Following his resignation from the post of Chief-of-Staff, Major-General MacArthur became the right-hand man of President Quezon when he was commissioned as Military Adviser to the Philippines and subsequently was raised in rank to Field Marshal of the Philippine Army in 1937.

Appointed Chief Commander

"In July last year, when announcement was made of the common defense agreement of French Indo-China between Japan and France, American officials, simultaneously with an executive order to freeze all Japanese assets in the country, appointed him as Commander-in-Chief of the combined American and Filipino forces of the islands.

"In June, 1936, General MacArthur made the following announcement relative to his plan of national defense.

"'1. Army: In addition to 930 officers and 6,500 men who are to comprise the standing army, to train 40,000 men annually who have undergone compulsory military training at schools and in the barracks. In this manner, it is possible to supply the services, at any time, of 400,000 men on the reserve list 10 years hence and of 1,200,000 men in a 13 years' time.'

"'2. Navy: For the defense of the coastal region, to construct a flotilla of 50 to 100 high-speed torpedo-boats during the next decade.'

"'3. Air Force: To establish an air force consisting of 250 warplanes in the next 10 years.'

"In connection with the effects of these proposals, if adopted, General MacArthur declared that it is possible to stave off the invasion of any Power, no matter how strong she may be, 30 years hence, adding that he is firmly convinced that no nation in the world will then dare to attack the Philippines.

Short-Sightness

"Assuming that the War of Greater East Asia broke out twenty-five years later and assuming also that his proposed plan was nearly completed by that time, it is possible that Japan would have met with a much stronger resistance. However, the short-sightedness of President Roosevelt seems to be casting an evil spell on the American forces.

"When he was on his way to the Philippines to take up his post as Military Adviser, he visited Japan with his then 86-year old mother and accompanied her to Talwan, when the late General Nogi went on an expedition to the island. Viewed from the fact that he is still continuing a futile resistance, however, such filial piety must have been a gesture characteristic of the Americans to win popularity among the people at large."

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Sunday, January 18

ASAHI—Southern Sea Administration
NICHI NICHI—Malaya Under Japanese Command
KOKUMIN—U.S. Asks South American Help
YOMIURI—Projected Increase in Direct Taxes

Southern Sea Administration

ASAHI

The whole of the Malay Peninsula as well as the Philippines are about to fall into the hands of the Imperial Forces. Borneo, too, is facing a similar fate.

However, as to the administration and management of the occupied areas, it is not possible to say that all necessary preparations have been completed by the Government and civilian quarters. Needless to say, the management of occupied regions should be carried out in parallel with military operations and moreover this should be given serious consideration.

The management of the occupied southern regions requires a high degree of statecraft, adapted to the significance and objective of the War of Greater East Asia on one hand, and on the other executive capacity to deal with the problems relating to the acquisition and development of natural resources, transportation of materials and currencies in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

For the above purpose, the establishment of committees and similar organs must be naturally considered. Most important, however, will be the establishment of the firm policy by the Government itself.

At the same time it should be pointed out that for the satisfactory administration of the southern region, the appointment of men fit for the post from the political, administrative and economical viewpoint is of vital importance.

In the administration of the southern region, moreover, important and complicated problems of politics and economy will be confronted and these problems will require adequate solutions. Consequently the man to be entrusted with these difficult tasks should be a man of extraordinary capability, selected from not only government officials but also from civilian ranks.

Malaya Under Japanese Command

NICHI NICHI

Amazing developments are being made in Malaya by the Japanese operations. The war line is momentarily pressing upon the enemy's stronghold, Singapore, and the sound of guns is audible, according to reports received. The enemy is badly being menaced from their back, while the Imperial Army and Navy have already occupied Malacca. Japanese at home are expressing their jubilation over the great victory.

The fall of Malacca means a severe blow to the enemy, as it is a strategic point of highest importance for the enemy on the western coast of Malay Peninsula. The fall of the point exposes the enemy's sea route linking India with Singapore to a grave danger.

What is left now for the enemy to depend upon are military equipment around Singapore, but their usefulness has already been much damaged by repeated air raids carried out by the Imperial Army and Navy air forces.

The enemy air force has been crippled, and all chances of sending Australian reinforcements have been lost. The morale of the enemy army and civilians has dropped to the lowest ebb as their commanders General Sir Archibald Wavell and others are doing nothing but twiddling their fingers. Reports received from our war correspondents state that Singapore is on the verge of popular uprising, caused by people endeavoring to escape from the city, and hatred shown toward the English because of unequal distribution of water supply to the Indians and other non-British members of the city, all of which are proving sources of alarm and headache to the local government. One Indian army officer who recently yielded to the Imperial Army voluntarily offered himself to appeal to men sympathetic to his view to band with him in fighting the British.

London cannot be ignorant of what is going on in Malaya. The Daily Express announced the loss of Malaya under a conspicuous headline, in which it stated that British forces were exhausted.

The power of the Imperial Forces, together with the fact that we are fighting with Justice on our side must be undermining enemy morale. The fall of Singapore will put an end to all the evil influence of the British in East Asia, and for that matter, the taking of Singapore may be said to be the main aim of the War of Greater East Asia.

While we give ourselves to jubilation over the successive news of victories we must not forget to remember that they are being achieved at the expense of indescribable hardships on the part of officers and men of the Imperial Forces, and we must never forget to hold them in deepest gratitude and respect.

U.S. Asks South American Help

KOKUMIN

Reflecting the successive reverses suffered by the United States in the South Pacific, President Roosevelt made public a stupendous military plan and stressed the nation that every possible efforts should be exercised for productive expansion.

At the same time, with the object of covering up the crushing defeats, the United States President founded in Washington the Anti-Axis Alliance comprising mostly of small and powerless nations such as Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, and Belgium, and Netherlands whose Government is in virtual exile.

Furthermore, a Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference represented by 21 nations in the American continent has been in progress at Rio de Janeiro since January 15 under the leadership of the United States, discussing chiefly the problem of common defense of the American continent and economic collaboration among them. These are clear evidences that America is desperately trying to strengthen her own defense.

Since 1889 when the first Pan American Conference was held, it has been customary for the United States to hold similar conventions whenever serious international problems cropped up, but each time America deepened her intervention in the internal affairs of the participating nations.

However, her pressure on the South American countries was slightly mitigated after the Pan American Conference held in 1933 when America introduced the so-called Good Neighborliness Policy. Nevertheless, the change in attitude was not really for the benefit of the South American countries but to win them over to her side by "working" on them instead of resorting to forceful means.

On the first day of the current convention, Sumner Welles, the American Under-Secretary of State, declared that the South American Powers were free to act according to their own judgments, and that America had nothing to do at all regarding the severance of international relations among Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and other countries and Japan, Germany and Italy.

Admitting her own defeats so far, the Under-Secretary of State at the same time appealed to the participating nations to collaborate with the United States by supplying her war materials for, according to Mr. Welles, America will win the ultimate victory. The object of the United States in the present conference undoubtedly is to lead the talks in her favor by utilizing the small and powerless nations who have already declared war on Japan.

At this juncture, what we particulary ask of the South American countries is to refrain from "picking chestnuts out of the fire" for the United States by dancing to her music. Japan, Germany and Italy, unlike the American Under-Secretary of State, have no sinister designs whatsoever on these countries and consequently, the only possible way for them to defend their own countries is to maintain strict neutrality.

Projected Increase in Direct Taxes

YOMIURI

According to the projected increase in the direct taxes which is to be submitted to the forthcoming Diet session, it is to be an epochal revision in the amount, tariff itself, the scale and various measures required in levying the taxes.

It is well known among the public that at the 77th extraordinary Diet session convened in November last year, it was decided to increase the indirect tax, thereby bolstering the national revenue by ¥635,000,000 in average years. Simultaneously with announcing the revision, the Finance Minister, Okinori Kaya, made a revelation to the effect that the Government is planning to effect another increase centering around the direct levies. As this was before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it must be surmised that the increase, which is to be effected shortly, was inevitable.

The increase in two taxes no doubt will prove trying to the general public, but the people must be determined to extend full support to the Government for the successful consummation of the national object. At the same time, it is essential to make preparations to meet the consequences by, firstly, outlining ways and means of coping with the effects of the increase to the people's daily living, secondly, by adjustments between tax increase and productive expansion, and thirdly, to deliberate the relations between the tax increase and capital accumulation.

With regard to the first measure, efforts of the people must be concentrated on how to increase the savings by paying careful attention to prevent extravagance and unnecessary expenditures. It is also hoped that the Government, which has given considerations in the past such as, for instance, by increasing the amount of exemptions, by giving special thought to the population and social problem, etc., will continue to strive for the welfare of the public.

As to the second problem it is solicited that the Government, in addition to appropriate steps already taken by increasing the tax on excessive wartime income, by decreasing the rate on undistributed incomes of the corporations, etc., will take other adequate measures in adjusting the increase in the amount to be shouldered by the industrial field and the productive expansion and also, to endeavor toward the successful operation of the low commodity policy.

Lastly the projected tax increase might slightly affect the financial circles through a change in the interest on part of the savings but such a change is believed to be negligible. It is to be specially mentioned here that by decreasing the rate on classified income tax against long-term savings and by giving special privilege to enterprises purchasing national bonds out of the undistributed incomes, it was contemplated to stabilize the capital funds.

ENGLAND KEEPS EYE ON RIO DE JANEIRO

United States May Overlook British Interests at Pan-American Meet

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 18.—The Pan-American Conference in Rio de Janeiro is not only of the greatest importance for the South American countries, but is also confronting England with the problem which role it is going to play south of the Rio Grande in the future. That it will only be a minor role can hardly be doubted any longer, comments the Volkischer Beobachter. Though the United States may elsewhere take British interests into consideration, they are not likely to do so in South America, now that Britain's influence has already been eliminated from Central America and the West Indies.

Long before the outbreak of the war, British policy carefully refrained from antagonizing the United States in South America. But while England tried to comply with the Monroe Doctrine militarily and politically, she was just as much bent on preserving its economic interests. The World War, it is true, had spelled the doom of many a privileged British position in South America. In the years after the war London made great efforts, however, to regain lost ground. The Prince of Wales served as traveling salesman of the City of London, and even when the present war had broken out, a British delegation, led by the former Viceroy of India, Lord Willingdon, toured the South American countries for several months. It could only ascertain, however, that the United States had used England's interference in European affairs to undermine its position in South America still more.

England cannot abandon the South American market lightheartedly. The Argentine, for instance, held 5th place in British imports and the 10th in British exports. The exchange of goods between the two countries has greatly dwindled because of the lack of shipping space, but it is still considerable.

The imminent loss of Malaya and of the Dutch East Indies will increase South America's importance as a producer of raw materials. Bolivia will enjoy a monopoly as the last "free" producer of tin. In order to develop its economic resources, South America will have to stay out of the war, however. Apprehension had already been felt in London at the entry into the war of the Central American republics, though they are not so important for Britain's supply. Their rice and coffee can be dispensed with, but not Chile's copper, Brazil's manganese ore, and Bolivia's tin.

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued From Page 4)

of literary trends in what appeared to be the creative beginnings of a new era, toward a better orientation.

The anti-Naturalist period was marked by the writing of his Kamen (Mask) reviewed above. In his late years he gradually inclined toward minute researches in history and tradition and came to savour deeply the interesting features of incidents which were much the more intricate than stories of nature in its actual, non-artificial state. Though he had a good understanding of, and sympathized somewhat with, modern individualistic liberalism, which was opposed to feudalistic norms, he saw that egoism ended in despair. Moreover, instead of yielding to this sense of hopelessness or escaping to religion, he founded the worldly philosophy of "mask-ism" by dint of his robust rasoning powers and thus indulged in art with supreme serenity. He continued to maintain his anti-Naturalist point of view, yet, after all, at the close of his life, he was profoundly affected by the beauties of nature and by the intricate satisfactions to be derived from the sense of inevitability. This, in short, was the kind of mental development which the author went through, Kamen being the work through which he clearly set forth his own views in the second stage of this development.

Aside from Kamen, the following plays by him may be mentioned: Tamakushige Futari Urashima (Two Rip van Winkles of Japan), 1902; Nichiren Shonin Tsujizeppo (The Street Preaching of St. Nichiren), 1904; Shizuka,* 1909; Purumula, 1909; Ikutagawa (The Ikuta River), 1910; Nanori-so (Identity Thyself), 1911; Soga Kyodai (The Soga Brothers), 1913; and Onna-gata (The Female Impersonator), 1913.—(K.B.S.)

* Mistress of Minamoto no Yoshitsune, younger brother of Yoritomo, founder of the Kamakura Shogunate.

(The End)

Debt Slavery In Malay Peninsula

Motive of British Action Was to Open Up New Fields to British Enterprise, to Push British Trade

(Continued from Yesterday)

In pursuance of the mystic policy which demands that Great Britain shall visit the consequences of her mistakes upon the victims of them—known, we believe, as the policy of "putting it through"—troops were immediately sent to Perak in imposing quantities at the call of the Straits Government. The expedition was beautifully equipped and remarkably successful—except, Sir Benson Maxwell remarks, in finding any enemy to fight. A sort of rival sultan to Abdullah was the de facto supreme authority in the territory where Passir Sala was situated; and he and his followers judiciously disappeared. The immediate chief of that village, with two companions, likewise evaded capture. Emissaries reached them from the maharaja of Johor, when quiet had been restored; and they emerged from their retreat, where they had been secure in spite of the rewards of 6,000 dols., 3,000 dols., and 3,000 dols.—immense sums in Malay eyes—which had been offered for their capture, on a safe-conduct being granted them to visit Johor "to see Sultan Ismail and the Maharaja."

The safe-conduct expressly guarded them against European molestation, until they were safe in Johor. Nothing, it is true, was said about their not being prosecuted or handed over to their enemies, because all such considerations were entirely outside the scope of the transaction. The safe-conduct was given to enable them "to see Ismail and the Maharaja"—not to enable them "to put themselves at the disposition of the latter. Ismail was the rival sultan, above alluded to, who had sought and received an asylum at the Johor Court. The chiefs who accepted the safe-conduct no doubt expected the same hospitality. It may not have been expressly promised to them: the Johor emissaries denied that it was, and we need not disbelieve their assurance. But there is no reason to suppose that the chiefs ever dreamt that such a promise was necessary—they were going to Johor "to see Ismail and the Maharaja."

Will it be believed that we pressed the literal words of the document—"they will be quite safe and in peace until they are landed in Johor"—against these Malays, and allowed the ruler of Johor to surrender them into our hands? That we immured them in jail; that we took them to Perak, and set up the simulacrum of a native court to conduct a trial which the Chief Justice Maxwell styles "a burlesque on justice which can only excite pain and humiliation in all impartial minds."; that we set up as chief judge over them Yusuf, who had urged the late Resident on at least one occasion to "make an example" of the accused, and will hereafter claim attention as the person who was alleged to have put an ant's nest and boiling water on the back of a recaptured slave; and that we finally killed them in the usual barbarous fashion?

Sir P.B. Maxwell draws a parallel between this proceeding and that of the moss-trooper who promised a prisoner to see him safely in England, and carried out his engagement by crossing the Tweed with him and straightway bringing him back to Scotland and dispatching him there. He proceeds, speaking of the principal accused.

"That Malay did no more than what any Englishman would have done in his place. He did his duty to his sovereign in resisting an attack on his sovereign's rights; and though words of disgrace and horror may be heaped upon his grave, the time will come, if it has not come already, when his fate will leave very different feelings from pride or satisfaction in all who value the fair fame of our country."

The name of this Maharaja was Lela. His only monument at present is Maxwell's eloquent tribute. The Jacobites waited a century for their statues; the fallen chief of Perak need not murmur in the shades if theirs is not yet sculptured.

Summoned to Explain

Abdullah was lucky in not meeting the same end. The theory of the existence of a set conspiracy being now firmly established in the Singapore mind, the Sultan was summoned to that city to explain matters. It is abundantly clear that he and all his rajas would have been extremely glad to get rid of the Resident; and there was any amount of evidence which really went no further than this, but which was capable of being regarded as strong corroboration of their views by people possessed by the phantom of unholy plots, supported as it was by some direct testimony. The Sultan and two or three other high officials who were associated with him denied everything categorically. They were too independent of Great Britain to be confronted with their accusers. But they were not too independent to be forthwith deported to the Seychelles.

There they remained for 15 years, when Henniker Heaton prevailed upon Viscount Knutsford to assent to the view that no danger would arise from their return to Singapore. Abdullah has consistently refused to admit any complicity in the death of his Resident and, indeed, it seems absurd that such a step should have been taken at a time when he had just been appointed to be no longer Resident, but joint "commissioner" with a Mr. Davidson, who was well known and liked by the Malays. The question of Abdullah's return had seriously occupied Colonel Stanley's attention in 1885. He had requested the Straits Government to furnish him with their views; and the then Governor had produced in triumph, for the first time, two orders under Abdullah's hand and seal, directing the death of the Resident.

The Secretary of State dryly remarked on the belated appearance of these compromising documents—and they seem really to have been specimens of the blank forms, bearing the genuine State chaup or seal, which were kept and issued by the Sultan to his officers for official use, like stamped paper. The Governor further quoted, for the Secretary's benefit, the statement of "a Malay chief, a man of the highest rank and character," who had "lately affirmed that Abdullah's guilt was incontestable." Colonel Stanley, perhaps, was not much impressed by the testimony of this anonymous magnifico. He did not accede to Abdullah's request to return, but the Colonial Office was apparently somewhat struck by the unsatisfactory nature of the case against the ex-Sultan; and as already stated, the latter was returned in 1891 to Singapore, though not to Perak.

In Selangor and Sungei Ujong no such difficulties arose. Selangor had been virtually depopulated, and the docile Sultan was a willing instrument in the hands of his advisers. The Datu Klana, the ruler of Sungei Ujong, was no less ready to further the views of the Resident. Circulars were sent out, in 1876 and 1878, to the Residents impressing on them the information that they were advisers merely and not rulers. The Home Government had insisted so strongly, after the Perak disturbances, on this being made clear, that the Singapore authorities could not decently do less. But they did not succeed in doing more—perhaps they did not try to do more.

Here it may be proper to say that by no word would one wish to diminish the credit justly due to officers like Low, Murray, Lister, and others still in active employment, whose behavior in the delicate circumstances in question has been beyond all praise, conciliating native sentiment, and introducing at the same time enormous improvements. It would not be becoming to expatiate on the value of officials who are still in harness. But it is enough to say that there is probably no better Civil Service existing.

(To Be Continued)

F-5

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TOKYO, MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1942

Words, Not Deeds

President Roosevelt's message to Congress on January 6th has turned out to be in some ways a most welcome message to Japan. In listing the tremendous number of planes and tanks and guns and ships which the United States would produce at some future time, President Roosevelt undoubtedly hoped to frighten Japan as well as to encourage his defeat-shattered people. The fact that the President had nothing new to say, however, is of great significance to us. His speech was exactly like the ones he has been repeatedly making for the past several years, promising the millennium which never arrives. The speech is full of promises of what will be done in the future, but there is not a word of what has been done or what is being done. There is no record of accomplishment to which he can point.

President Roosevelt says that he will bring eventual victory to America. But is he the man who can make his promise come true? Eight years ago he promised to abolish unemployment. To that end he spent billions of dollars in non-productive makeshift work projects. Then the boom in war industries came fortuitously to his aid and absorbed millions of workers. Yet, in spite of all that, there are still millions unemployed in the United States today. President Roosevelt before his re-election to the third term assured his people time and again that their sons would not be sent into any foreign wars. Now he tells them that American soldiers will have to die in East Asia, in the British Isles, and on all the oceans.

If President Roosevelt's promises about victory are like his other promises, Americans have reasons for worry. If he had really said something new, if he had presented some proof of accomplishments instead of promises, if he had shown some restraint and modesty, Japan might have taken him at his word and Americans might have found reasons for encouragement. But by indulging in his usual high-flown oratory devoid of facts, President Roosevelt has reassured us that he is still acting as he has always acted in the past.

President Roosevelt says that he has just sent a letter of direction to the appropriate departments and agencies of his government ordering that immediate steps be taken to speed up production of airplanes, tanks, guns, and ships. He gives impressive figures of how much will be produced in the future. But he must know in his own heart that merely sending a letter of direction is something very different from actually getting the work done. The much vaunted natural wealth of the Americas is of no use unless there are facilities to transform that wealth into weapons. President Roosevelt says nothing about those facilities, because he dares not confess to the American public how inadequate those facilities are, and how impossible it is to increase those facilities in time to win the war before Japan consolidates her victories.

For instance, President Roosevelt as well as Mr. Churchill makes much of the fact that the United States possesses a great potential steel producing capacity. What they purposely fail to point out, however, is the time it will take to transform this potential capacity into actual production. Some indication of what the real facts are can be seen from the actions of various agencies in the United States government itself. As long ago as June 3, 1941, Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones ordered the steel producers to increase their production from 90,000,000 tons to 100,000,000 tons. But two months later, on August 13, we find the Office of Production Management announcing that it was still working on a plan which might increase steel production to 100,000,000 tons. Two months later yet, in October, we find the Supply, Priorities and Allocations Board announcing that it had approved a plan to expand steel production capacity from 90,000,000 tons to 100,000,000 tons.

In other words, over a period of four months, three different government agencies had each made a plan to step up steel production by 10,000,000 tons. Each of the three duplicated the efforts of the others. None of the three succeeded in getting anything done. To this very day, that miserly 10,000,000 ton increase still exists merely on paper.

Walter S. Tower, president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, explains the reason for the failure. He points out that 85,000,000 tons is the best that the United States can produce for nearly two years yet. To increase facilities to provide for 10,000,000 additional tons of steel would require 20,000,000 tons of additional ore which would require 40 new ships to transport from the mines to the refineries. But there are no facilities for the construction of these ships. To increase steel production by 10,000,000 tons would require the immediate use of more than 4,000,000 tons of steel for the construction of new facilities, diverting just that much steel from the urgent war industries. In other words, the shortage of steel cannot be corrected without causing for a while an even greater shortage of steel which might prove fatal before the remedy could begin to take effect. The American steel industry is caught in a vicious circle from which there can be no escape for a long time, no escape until it is too late.

As long as President Roosevelt continues making speeches and sending letters of direction, as long as America's record is one of promises and not of accomplishments, Japan can remain as complacent as always. If and when the United States does get ready to act, she may find that it is already too late.

STREETS OF SINGAPORE HAVE OWN PECULIARITY

Scenes of Port-City Present Colorful Picture

The streets of Singapore have seen many changes since this important port-city first came into being. The once favorite tracks of marauding tigers have given place to broad macadam roads, on which automobiles, street-cars, omnibuses, trucks, cycles, street-hawkers, ricksha, pedestrians, lost dogs, and stray cats compete for right of way.

The busy streets, lined with well-stocked shops, were once the scene of bloodshed when charging Benghalis (Indian policemen) bayoneted a mob of rioting Chinese into subsidence; or when Mak Wing Cheng, "The Little Cockroach," a Chinese gunman, shot down Inspector Joy of the Singapore police, and created a sensation that lasted for months, for it was the first time in history that such a thing had happened in Singapore.

Then again, these ordinarily peaceful streets became the stage for beastlike acts of hatred when during the first early months of the China affair, a large mob of hate-inflamed Chinese chased little Japanese children through the streets, pelting them with stones, and throwing chunks of rock into the windows of the school-rooms in which they had barricaded themselves.

Exceptional Events

These, however, are exceptional events, and any stranger in Singapore would find the streets much more peaceful and humdrum than might be expected from the representations usually found in popular novels and Hollywood films. And yet the streets do possess elements that are bizarre and unique, resulting from geographic environment and the heterogenous population, that mark them out from the streets of any other cosmopolitan city, such as Marseilles and San Francisco, and make Singapore truly deserve its sobriquet of "the melting pot of the world."

Walk along any popular thoroughfare, and you will find yourself in a veritable gallery of the human race. A street car, with a Pathan driver and a Chinese conductor, comes trundling down the street, is over-taken by a flashing limousine with a "tuan Puteh" (white boss) inside, driven by a Malay chauffeur, and at a traffic-crossing the white-gloved hand of a Sikh cop in Khaki turban waves them on.

Round the corner comes a panting Chinese coolie pulling a ricksha with a Japanese lady, clad in gay kimono, inside. She gets down outside a shop kept by a Jew, gives a coin to a Tamil beggar in a loin-cloth, and steps through a door politely opened by a Eurasian clerk. At the street-corner an Indian newsboy sells an English paper to a Filipino, who stops at a stall kept by a Mohammedan in a tasseled fez, to buy a Havanna cigar before entering a Japanese store, where he meets an Arab acquaintance.

'Five-Foot-Paths'

If you are a stranger you will notice that there are no sidewalks. Instead there are what are known as "five-foot-paths," or "kaki-limak," as they are called in Malay. Most of the houses that line the streets are double-storied, and the upper storey projects five feet out in front beyond the lower storey. Thus all houses have frontal porches which are public property, and form a series of continuous covered pavements, which are very useful when one considers the almost daily short squalls that visit the city during the afternoon.

Shops are varied and heterogenous, and one can buy any sort of shoe from a Bata to a Palembang sandal or a Chinese wooden clog, any sort of dress from the latest Parisian model to an Indian loin-cloth, and any sort of food from Russian caviare to Chinese birds-nest soup or a plate of sashimi.

The streets have a queer way of becoming monopolized by some one race or other. Middle Road, for instance, might be called Nippon Road, for all its houses and shops are peopled almost wholly by Japanese. Similarly, Sophia Road is almost all Jewish, South Bridge Road all Chinese, and High Street almost all Moslemic Indian.

Queer Little Shops

It is in the lanes and by-ways, not the highways, that one finds the unexpected, the quaint, or the bizarre. As soon as it gets dark, queer little shops and stalls that were non-existent during the day-time spring up as if by magic, lit by electric lights of flaring gas-jets, and cater to people ranging from coolies to tuan besars (big bosses). Here you will find the "sateh" man, a Malay who for two cents will sell you pieces of meat stuck on slivers of wood, roasted over a charcoal fire, and battered with palm-oil, together with rice boiled in palm-leaves.

The newcomer is deluded into the belief, after he has eaten, that he has been guilty of cannibalism, but the meat is only beef or mutton. The "mashed-dried-quid" man is a Chinese who gives you octopus roasted over a fire, pulverized with a wooden mallet, and dipped into umpteen different kinds of sauces.

Today these night-birds must be looking up uneasily at the high-powered drone of our "Mighty Eagles," and when our Imperial Forces march into the streets of Singapore, it would not be so surprising if they were met by the "sateh" Malay, as well as by the Chinese "mashed-dried-squid" vendor, both flying the Sun-flag.

Old-Timers

"I'm rather old-fashioned, I'm afraid."

"Yet, I notice you tell the jokes my grandfather used to."

BETRAYAL OF EUROPE IS FAULT OF ENGLAND

Britain, Adhering to Bolshevism, Tries to Disturb Continent

Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's statements on the necessity and the final effect of a complete understanding between Great Britain and the Soviet Union have been underlined and explained by the Times (London). From the explanations of this mouthpiece of the British Government it becomes apparent that, not only for the duration of the present war but also for the organization of peace, as close political ties with the Bolshevists are envisaged as with the United States.

What makes this program still more outrageous is the Times way of justifying it with the necessity for England to maintain friendly relations with Europe and the overseas countries. While the latter—the Western Hemisphere—are practically recognized as the sphere of influence of the United States, Europe is simply proclaimed the domain of Moscow. According to the Times, decisions on the future ways and means of building up a "peaceful" Europe are to be carried out in close cooperation with Moscow, although some hope is left to the countries involved by being given a chance to express their opinions before their fate is finally decided upon.

Seriously Discussed

In any case, however,—the Times states literally—the initiative and the responsibility will have to be borne by England and Soviet Russia, and the later organization of Europe is to be "seriously discussed" by British and Soviet statesmen even while the war is going on. To remove all possible errors, not only the removal of the German military power is to precede this organization of peace, but also such power of all nations that, as the Atlantic Charter puts it, could ever become a menace in the future.

Thus England's betrayal of Europe is sealed. England which has always considered itself a naval power only, and which has always used continental nations for the domination of continents, desires the destruction of the sole power that can effectively check the danger of Bolshevism, and thus abandons continental Europe to the hordes of the red world revolution, fully conscious of the far-reaching consequences of its policy. Everybody, including England, knows exactly what this means for everybody knows the atrocities, desecrations and crimes Bolshevism committed whenever it had a chance to do so.

It will suffice to recall the example of Spain where hundreds of thousands became the victims of the red terror, of Finland where the population of the territory, ceded to the Soviet Union, had to emigrate in order not to be liquidated, and of the Baltic states where the entire intelligentsia was annihilated. Everywhere however, as the British hypocrites, including the Archbishop of Canterbury, know clearly, the extermination of Christian civilization was the first "civilizing" action of the Bolshevist invaders.

To this same Bolshevism the entire political and military help of Great Britain is granted. But this is not the only aspect of their relationship. As soon as the British and the Soviets had become comrades in arms, the demand was raised in England to utilize the experiences and the talents of the Bolshevists in revolutionizing the German-occupied territories. Although in England too Bolshevism had previously been recognized as a danger to civilization, it was now to be given a free hand on the European continent and to be supported as in the case of Spain.

Necessity Stressed

Again and again the necessity was stressed, lastly by Prime Minister Churchill, to stir up revolts and to incite to sabotage and murder in the countries under German control. The necessarily bloody aftermath of such crimes was even considered as a useful result. That President Roosevelt is sharing this opinion, can be seen from recent utterances in the New York Post which gives vent to its hopes for revolts and acts of sabotage as well as for a general chaos behind the German lines.

All this the plutocracies and Bolshevism are trying to bring about in the countries which are already devastated by the war through England's guilt, with the only difference that this time Bolshevism is to reap the profits in the end. British policy always considered the Continental nations as figures on the political chess-board which could be made to fight each other or be exploited to serve England's interests.

Whether democratic or authoritarian, Christian or liberal-minded, the European nations, according to England's desire, ought to be content with being abandoned to Moscow in order to assure Soviet help for England. The plot against liberty, civilization and the existence of Europe is now clearly discernible. It is up to the European nations to meet it victoriously.

Pearls of Wisdom

You will find poetry nowhere unless you bring some with you.—Joubert.

• • •

In proportion as our own mind is enlarged we discover a greater number of men of originality.—Commonplace people see no difference between one man and another.—Pascal.

• • •

Tell me with whom thou art found, and I will tell thee who thou art.—Goethe.

BUSUANGA ISLANDS IN PHILIPPINES LEADING SOURCE OF MANGANESE

Produces High Grade Metal; Shipments for 1941 Estimated at 50,000-60,000 Tons

Busuanga Island doesn't loom large on any map of the Philippine Islands. It is one of the Palawan group, southwest of Mindoro, and is reached by a 24-hour voyage on one of the few small steamers that ply between Manila and Palawan. Busuanga can boast of no paved roads, no electric light plant, no cinemas, no hotel, and no garages with efficient P.U. cars for the asking.

Its climate is somewhat malarial in the dry season, and it can be very wet when it rains. Its main town, Coron, has a picturesque harbor and a treacherous channel from the sea to the municipal pier. The wise steamer captains prefer to anchor outside rather than to attempt to enter at night. Most of the trading business is in the hands of the Chinese.

Busuanga is mining and shipping high grade manganese ore, and manganese ore for the voracious steel mills is right now a whole lot more valuable than gold.

Grade of Ore High

Manganese, and manganese alone, thus far appears to comprise the total mineral wealth of Busuanga. The island is far from being completely prospected, but as yet no other mineral aside from manganese has been found. By way of compensation, manganese deposits appear to be widespread. Unlike deposits encountered in other localities, the Busuanga deposits appear to be more persistent in character, and the orebodies are frequently of considerable size. The grade of the ore is generally high and shipments usually average over 50 per cent manganese, which brings a premium price.

When the price of manganese rose last year (1940) from P.20 to P.25 to P.30 and more, good manganese prospects were in demand. Busuanga looked promising, but not much was known about it. It was off the beaten path, hard to reach, and quite frequently harder to leave. The island was plastered with claims, and a clear title of ownership was frequently hard to get with property lines in dispute. Transportation was, and still is, a problem. Bridge building was elementary, if somewhat lacking in structural design. A few stout logs were thrown across a creek, and presto, a bridge, over which an oretruck might pass with grim fatalism.

Two New Ports

Miners were brought in from Baguio and Paracale. Wages increased. Roads were built by the companies, bumpy but hard-surfaced, over which the trucks could lumber along. Besides Malbato and Coron where all the manganese ore was sent for loading on lighters, two new ports were established, Borac on the eastern side of the island, and Zeb Peters on the northwestern side, each capable of storing thousands of tons of ore in the bins, and loading quickly in lighters for ocean shipment.

Borac serves the mines of Compania Minera de Filipinas, near the barrio of the same name. The Luzon Stevedoring Company built a 10-kilometer road from Singay where its principal mine is located, to the coast, and gracefully named its new port after its former consulting engineer, "Zeb" Peters, one of the most highly regarded engineers in the Philippines, whose untimely death in 1938 cast gloom over the profession.

Rate of Output

In 1940 Busuanga shipped about 15,000 tons of high grade manganese. Today the various mines on the island are shipping about 5,000 tons a month, and it is likely this rate of output will be increased. It seems conservative to estimate total shipments for the year (1941) at 50,000-60,000 tons. This is more than the entire output of the Philippines in 1940, and should have an export value of approximately P.1,500,000.

No less than six companies are actively engaged in mining in Busuanga, each one of which has several mines under control. These companies, not in the order of their importance, are the Luzon Stevedoring Company, with the Singay (formerly the Philippine-Nippon) as the principal producer, Amalgamated Minerals, operating at Demaniang and San Nicholas, Compania Minera de Filipinas, at Borac. Fernandez Hermanos at Carmelita, Cuyo, and Bayuyan, Union Manganese, and the Philippine Iron Company, a new entrant in the field that has been doing a lot of development work.

In round figures, the December (1941) shipments from these companies are of this order:

Company	Monthly Rate of Shipments
Luzon Stevedoring Company	1,300
Amalgamated Minerals	1,200
Compania Minera de Filipinas	1,500
Fernandez Hermanos	800
Union Manganese	150
Philippine Iron	100
Total	5,050

About 1,200 men are employed at the mines. Much of the work is on the surface which does not require skilled men, but there is an increasing amount of underground mining, using conventional stoping methods. While the manganese ores are often extremely hard, if of the psilomelane variety, the country rock consists largely of various sediments and development tunnels are driven with hand steel and picks. Much of the work is contracted. Miners' wages average P.1.50 per day base rate; other labor is paid P.1 with a bonus. There have been no labor troubles.

Largest Producer

The largest individual producer is the Borac property. Two mines are being worked, each on a substantial scale, on the east and west sides, about 2 kilometers apart. The ore is high grade and is taken by trucks to the storage bins 4 kilometers distant at tide water where the company has probably the best equipment for loading on the island. 1,100 tons have been loaded in 24 hours from the bins which have a storage capacity of 3,200 tons. The Borac mines have shipped about 10,000 tons of ore since June, 1940, and employ about 300 men. The camp, a community in itself, is well laid out.

Singay, the old Philippine-Nippon property, has a large camp about 25 kilometers from Coron. It has a radio station to Manila, with its own pier and loading bins at port Zeb Peters. The mines are extensively developed. Much of the ore comes from underground workings, which show considerable promise of good grade ore.

Amalgamated Minerals has been working the Demaniang mine for several years, recovering about 500-600 tons monthly of high grade ore. It has lately acquired the San Nicolas property near the barrio of the same name, where development is proceeding on the Pina Nos. 1 and 2, and the Balabitan orebodies, from which shipments are being made from prominent exposures.

Fernandez Hermanos have a large group of claims near Demaniang and some good ore has been shipped. A new property, Bayuyan, on the far northwest side of the island, is said to have very satisfactory prospects and suggests that the manganese deposits of the island may extend much further than the present known area.

Future Promising

The future for manganese mining in Busuanga appears to be promising. There is little question that at the present FOB price for the ore a satisfactory profit remains for the producer, though it should be pointed out that operating costs have risen substantially over those prevailing a year ago. Higher prices for supplies and increased wages are the main factors, though the necessity for underground instead of surface work may also be mentioned.

On the other hand, transportation difficulties have lessened, labor efficiency has improved, and most important, a better knowledge has been gained of the geology and characteristics of the manganese deposits, which has been aided in no small degree by the excellent work of the Bureau of Mines geologists. While it appears probable that the present price for manganese will be maintained for some little time, it would be over-optimistic to assert that lower levels will not be found with the return of normal conditions.

However, Busuanga operators were able to mine at a profit under usual conditions prior to the war in a world competitive market. Busuanga ores, as has been pointed out, are uniformly of better grade than most manganese encountered elsewhere, not only in the Philippines, but in Soviet Russia, India, Rhodesia, or Cuba.

The Wisdom of the East

Philosophy in Sayings And Proverbs

Confucius. 551 B.C.

BEGINNING AT THE BOTTOM

The moral life of man may be likened to traveling to a distant place: one must start from the nearest stage. It may also be likened to ascending a height: one must begin from the lowest step. The Book of Songs says:

"When wives and children and their
sires are one,
'Tis like the harp and lute in unison.
When brothers live in concord and
at peace
The strain of harmony shall never
cease.
The lamp of happy union lights the
home,
And bright days follow when the
children come."

• • •

SELF-CONTROL UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES

The moral man conforms himself to his life circumstances; he does not desire anything outside of his position. Finding himself in a position of wealth and honor, he lives as becomes one living in a position of wealth and honor. Finding himself in a position of poverty and humble circumstances, he lives as becomes one living in a position of poverty and humble circumstances. Finding himself in uncivilized countries, he lives as becomes one living in uncivilized countries, he lives as becomes one living in uncivilized countries.

Finding himself in circumstances of danger and difficulty, he acts according to what is required of a man under such circumstances.

In one word, the moral man can find himself in no situation in life in which he is not master of himself.

• • •

GIFTS OF MORALLY PERFECT

It is only the man with the most perfect divine moral nature who is able to combine in himself quickness of apprehension, intelligence, insight, and understanding; qualities necessary for the exercise of command; magnanimity, generosity, benignity, and gentleness; qualities necessary for the exercise of patience; originality, energy, strength of character, and determination; qualities necessary for the exercise of endurance; dignity, noble seriousness, order, and regularity; qualities necessary for the exercise of self-respect; grace, method, delicacy, and lucidity, qualities necessary for the exercise of critical judgment.

• • •

Thus all-embracing and vast is the nature of such a man. Profound it is and inexhaustible, like a living spring of water, ever running out with life and vitality. All-embracing and vast, it is like Heaven. Profound and inexhaustible, it is like the abyss.

AIRPLANE'S IMPORTANCE IN WARFARE INCREASING

Air Strategy Is New Development Compared With Men-of-War

The increasingly important role being played by the airplane and the insistent claims of its supporters continue to keep the issue between the surface vessel and the airplane before the public.

As compared with a ship, the airplane is a new development.

However, in so far as can be determined from past experience and such information concerning the future development of the plane as has been made public, it would appear that the conditions attending belligerent activities of surface vessels and airplanes will continue to be about the same as at present.

The plane has definitely forced the man-of-war farther out to sea. Any such vessel or vessels exposing themselves to a coordinated attack by a large number of shore-based bombing planes, are inviting serious damage unless they are afforded protection by defending airplanes from an accompanying carrier or own near-by shore base. This deduction is substantiated by the results of the Norwegian and Crete campaigns where ships' batteries could not cope with the multiplicity of targets presented.

Observation Purposes

In a fleet engagement distant from land, command of the air will control. Availability and number of planes will determine command of the air, other factors being equal. This proposition presupposes the presence of fleet carriers, as the sea planes carried by combatant ships are primarily designed for scouting and observation purposes. In a pinch they are available for light bombing and engaging other sea planes, but deficient speed makes them ineffective against the land plane type based on carriers.

Carriers are vulnerable ships which must depend on their own planes and the gun fire of supporting ships for protection.

Men-of-war with inadequately armored decks have proved to be as vulnerable to bomb attack as has the merchant vessel.

In several respects the airplane is a weapon of opportunity. Many types are severely limited in cruising range and work load. Consequently, they must attain their objective without delay after taking off. Under some conditions of weather, the efficiency of the airplane is greatly impaired. Unbroken low-lying clouds destroy the advantage conferred by high altitude, whereas a similar cloud-drift presents the advantage of being able to pounce directly on a target by pouring over the edge of a cloud.

Under certain weather conditions, it is dangerous for planes to take off or land. Then there is the matter of ice forming on the wings which presents a danger greatly feared by aviators. However, the continual improvement in methods for "de-icing" promises to eliminate this difficulty.

Unable to Locate Objects

The general belief that a plane can infallibly locate anything within a wide range of vision when at a considerable altitude is erroneous. Under certain conditions of light and surface of the sea observers in a plane are severely handicapped and frequently are unable to locate objects being searched for.

The level flight bomber has failed to do much damage against ships with anti-aircraft batteries, because the guns force them to deliver their attacks at altitudes of 25,000 or more feet from which heights accurate bombing against a target as small as a ship is impossible.

The real damage has been done by the Stuka or dive bomber, which from a high altitude dives at great speed directly toward its target to release its bombs when only some 2,000 feet away. These attacks are difficult to counter by gunfire as they are completed in a matter of seconds.

The most effective defense against the dive bomber is a flying patrol of fighting planes which can break up the attacks before they are launched. The defense is only practicable when a carrier is in attendance. At other times, ships will have to rely on their guns.

Ships now carry all the anti-air guns for which space is available. Five-inch for use against high-flying planes and machine guns to ward off the dive bomber.

Anti-Air Battery

As the plane attack developed, the anti-air battery kept pace. A comparatively few years ago four 3-inch guns were considered sufficient. Then came a battery of six 5-inch.

When dive bombing was developed in 1924, it was realized that the counter was a hail of machine-gun fire and the .50 caliber gun was designed to meet the need. This gun proved to have inadequate range and did not use an explosive projectile. Then came the 20 mm., the 1.1 inch, and now the 40 mm. gun, all of which are multiple mounted and fire explosive projectiles with fuses so sensitive that contact with a strand of wire on a plane will cause them to detonate.

In the meanwhile, the plane becomes larger, faster, more heavily armored, and more dangerous, and the whole picture begins to assume the status of a new version of the old story of the gun versus armor.

As far as can be foreseen in the light of present knowledge, neither the ship nor the plane is going to supplant the other in the immediate future. Each type has definite missions that it can best perform, and each will continue to undergo improvements and refinements to cope with those incorporated in the other.

In Any Case

The Hollywood magnate told an assistant that in his opinion a certain writer was the only man for a film they had under consideration. The assistant was tactfully doubtful.

"Don't you think he's a little too caustic?" he suggested.

"Do I care how much he costs?" demanded the producer. "Get him!"

—Synopsis of— CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

KAMEN (Mask)

1909

By OGAI MORI

Part II

With the rise of so-called modernism in our social life, the tendency to reject this self-restraint and butchering of sentiment on the ground of falseness gradually asserted itself, and with the advent of Naturalism, which valued naturalness and human instincts, this modernism became to a certain extent a fixed behaviouristic pattern. That portion of the work in which Shiori—who is depicted in direct contrast with the gardener and his wife—is perturbed on simply finding out that he is a consumptive and becomes envious of the gardener's death, aptly portrays the characteristic of the modernist in this sense.

Rebirth of Bushido Spirit

The present work attempts to stem the tide of this Naturalist infusion and, conversely, to reaffirm the values of that which was about to be lost. To be sure, the author, instead of regarding it as a revival of something antiquated, sees it as a "mask" for transcending the ugliness and weaknesses of instinctive human beings and for living above the human truths in that sense—for living vigorously, significantly, in accordance with the dictates of wisdom. Hence it follows that, when linked with Nietzsche's ideas, only the individualistic, mental-disciplinary aspect of that ethic which, of old, involved a kind of social meaning, gets to be forever emphasized. That part where the knowledge of a specific ailment is withheld from everyone, or where the Doctor treats Shiori's illness without divulging its exact nature even to the latter's sister-in-law, may denote the Doctor's prudence as a physician, yet it more or less signifies the retention of the old solicitude for others, namely, that of refraining from causing needless worries to those of one's immediate environment. In this sense the work may be said to have designed the rebirth of the old Bushido spirit as a new ethical code, or a norm of life, for liberated human beings. Here one will note a marked tendency toward the new, anti-Naturalist positivism and toward a kind of rationalism, and therein too lies the distinctive feature of the work—something akin to Neo-Romanticism.

In view of the fact that such an advocation has been a bit too abrupt and as its reference to Nietzsche seems a trifle too pompous, the ideational knack of the work stands out prominently, so that we believe it is somewhat lacking in artistic vividness. Yet, for all that, one is impressed with the consummate polish of its deft construction and its solid prose. It might not be appropriate to mention this in connection with a play, but at any rate the author's prose, in which is blended his proficiency in Japanese classics and Chinese literature (which is also regarded by the people of this country as their own classics) and his fine mastery of modern European contexts, possesses a truly unique beauty. For the mellowness of classical contexts, the power peculiar to Chinese literature, and the delicate richness characteristic of the modern style of writing are in him skilfully melted together. Even with respect to beauty in such a sense, the present work of this author is invested with a quality which is different from the Naturalist beauty of dealing frankly with nature.

• • •

The author, Ogai Mori, was born in January, 1862, at Tsuwano, in Shimane Prefecture. He died in July, 1922, at the age of 60. He was a man who first made a study of medicine. Thus when in 1884 he went over to Germany to do further researches as the holder of an M. D. degree, he took up the study of sanitation, and after he returned to Japan in 1888 he likewise served in a medical capacity at the Army Medical College and other institutions of a similar nature, receiving the degree of Igaku Hakushi (Doctor of Medicine). But ever since he was a child he had had a deep interest in literature. In order to improve his knowledge of foreign languages he read a great many novels and plays, and while pursuing his main task in Germany he buried himself in works on literature, the fine arts, and philosophy. Japan, when he returned from abroad, had but recently emerged from the Restoration period and her adjustments along cultural lines had not yet been completed. Here he displayed a vigorous activity as the finest of her leaders in developing her liberal arts and sciences, and was honored, in 1909, with the degree of Bungaku Hakushi (Doctor of Literature). Possessed of a wealth of erudition, a high artistic consciousness, and a healthy reasoning power, he managed excellently to harmonize these two phases of his life. Moreover, his contributions in literary activities—which may be said to have been his avocation—as the preeminent leader of the Meiji world of letters, attest the greatness of the man's genius.

Aside from leaving behind a great many volumes in poetry, fiction, drama and criticism, he contributed a countless number of translations from European literature, chiefly German, as well as sundry works by way of introducing the aesthetics of Karl von Hartmann and other philosophers.

Changes in Style

As an author he started with the writing of Maihime (The Dancing Girl), a novel, in 1890, and other stories whose subjects were taken from his student life in Germany; and from the period, roughly, of his Romantic tendency, to his anti-Naturalist period, and thence to his late years—early Taisho era—he exhibited, in the main, three distinct changes in style. It was during the first period that he spurred the young group of writers, then drifting in the confusion

(Continued on Page 3)

Japan Times & Advertiser
EVENING EDITION

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ABC POWERS REJECT RELATIONS SEVERING WITH STATES IN AXIS

Argentina, Brazil and Chile Express Opposition to Joint Move—U.S. Alarmed

PARAGUAY ALSO UNWILLING

America Studying New Measures in Face of Difficulty—Axis Diplomats Leave Colombia

Asahi Service

BUENOS AIRES, January 17.—The United States delegation to the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers was greatly alarmed as the three nations of Argentina, Chile and Brazil expressed today their opposition to the proposal of joint severance of diplomatic relation with Axis nations. No plenary session was held but the Joint Defense and the Economic Cooperation Committees met in conference. The proposal of jointly severing diplomatic relations with Axis nations was studied by the participating nations, and it was at this discussion that the above mentioned three nations clearly declared their opposition. A report from Rio de Janeiro also mentioned the possibility of the bill being rejected at the plenary session.

The ground for Chile's opposition to the bill is announced to be as follows:

"It is dangerous for Chile that has a long coastline and also is weak in defensive strength to sever diplomatic relations with Axis nations. The minute such a step is taken, its coastwise shipping will be interrupted, and thus the communications among Central and South American countries will be destroyed, contrary to the wish of the United States. Unless the United States promises to loan Chile warships, airplanes, arms, munitions and other war requirements, Chile is against the proposal. The United States itself maintained diplomatic relations with Japan until the day before the war declaration."

Paraguay is said to have also expressed opposition to the proposal as it is in close economic relations with Argentina.

The bill is to be submitted to the plenary session on January 19, but as the three nations are against it, it is not likely that it will be unanimously approved. This situation has greatly worried the United States and other countries supporting it.

The United States, therefore, is said to be considering the following two plans.

1. To have the bill for diplomatic relation severance passed by a majority vote, and to make countries opposing it morally responsible for the execution of the majority decision. Opposing countries will be later suppressed by other means.

2. To revise the bill so that opposing countries will be induced to support it.

Axis Diplomats Leaving

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 18.—The entire diplomatic corps of Germany and Italy in Colombia, will leave the capital tomorrow by special train, it was learned here today.

The Axis diplomats will go to Buenaventura, where they will take a steam-

(Continued on Page 2)

PREPARATIONS TO REOPEN 79TH DIET SESSION MADE

Drafts of Addresses of Premier Tojo and Other Key Ministers Approved

With the 79th Imperial Diet session reopening on Wednesday, the Government completed final preparations at the extraordinary Cabinet Council held at 1:30 p.m. today. The drafts of the addresses to be delivered before the two Houses of the Diet, Wednesday, by Premier Hideki Tojo, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo and Finance Minister Okinori Kaya were approved by the Cabinet Council.

The aim of the Greater East Asia War and the determination of the Government for its execution had already been declared by the Government at the extraordinary Diet session called immediately after the declaration of war, but it is reported that the Government will again make a similar declaration at the present Diet, in order to urge the whole nation to cooperate in perfecting the wartime structure necessary for the execution of the present war, in fully defeating enemy nations, and in establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. These points will be embodied in the speeches of the three Ministers.

The Government submitted 26 bills to members of the House of Peers so that the House would be able to examine them before the reopening of the session Wednesday and to approve them within the shortest possible period. It is generally expected that the present 79th Diet will be concluded probably by the middle of February instead of at the end of March as usual, and thus the three month session will be shortened to one half in the present Diet.

Prisoners From Wake Reach Yokohama; Enemy Leader Describes Japanese Attack

Commander Cunningham Dumb When Told Manila Already in Japanese Hands—Didn't Think Japan-America War Would Happen

The second batch of 1,300 American war prisoners from Wake Island occupied by the Imperial naval unit December 23 arrived at Yokohama by a transport at 8 a.m. Sunday.

The questions and answers exchanged between Commander M. S. Cunningham, garrison chief of the now Japanese-occupied island, and an Asahi reporter in an interview aboard the ship, follow:

Q. Give the description of the island from the start of the Japanese attack to its occupation.

A. On the morning of December 8 when the first air raid was carried out on the island, several planes were blasted by the Japanese air craft which swooped down upon their targets. Gasoline tanks and the Pan-Pacific Airways building, too, were demolished. All employes of the corporation and airliners evacuated the island on that day and the next. On the second day of fighting we flew all our planes against the Japanese, but the fierceness of the Japanese attack was beyond description. Non combatants had to dig holes in the sand to hide themselves. The two days fighting decided the issue. After December 10 no serious casualties took place. However, dynamite depots and oil tanks were destroyed by the Japanese bombings without exception. On the day that the Japanese attempted to carry out landing, we offered desperate resistance with planes and coast defense guns. We lost most of our arms and it was impossible to expect the arrival of re-enforcements. Thus, we allowed the Japanese to land on the island on the morning of December 23. We have to admit now that we underestimated the Japanese forces. Almost at the same time we heard of the Japanese air raid on Hawaii and Wake Island. And now we are war prisoners.

Q. What is meant by Article 37 which exercise was frequently urged in the United States?

A. That is the command to start war.

Q. Did you think the Japanese-American war inevitable? What did the other officers think?

A. I thought that war would not occur in all probability. I think others were of the same opinion as myself.

Q. Do you think your men fought a brave fight?

A. They did not fight as I expected of them. And we were forced to surrender in the face of the brave Japanese charge.

Q. How long do you think Manila and Singapore can hold out against the Japanese attack?

A. Manila will persist in resistance two or three months more. I cannot tell of Singapore.

Q. To tell you the truth, Manila has already fallen into the hands of the Japanese Force already.

A. . . . . .

Q. What is your opinion of Hawaii?

A. Impregnable, I think.

Q. Have you anything to desire from Japan?

A. I desire that the safety of my men who are being treated cordially is informed to our motherland.

In the connection of the capture by the Japanese naval unit on December 23 of the Island of Wake, the atrocity committed by the American garrison against native inhabitants on the island is reported by a Nichi Nichi correspondent, who stated:

"According to the officer who took charge of the sending of the war prisoners, the natives of the island who were employed in the fortification construction there were shot to death with the completion of the work, to prevent leaking out of the secret. Only one Japanese resident there seems to have met the same fate as the native inhabitants."

(SEE PICTURE BELOW)

NEW YORK IN UPROAR AS SHIP LOSS GROWS

New Sinking Near U.S. Shores Causes Apprehension—Stark Wants Hopkins Out

Domei

BERLIN, January 18.—The torpedoing of a second vessel within the past week off the shores of New York has increased fear among New Yorkers that the war has come closer to home, according to a report received here from the American metropolis via Stockholm today.

The second sinking, the report stated, occurred 75 miles off New York harbor.

Wants Hopkins Out

Domei

LISBON, January 17.—It is reported from Washington that Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations, has requested the resignation of Harry Hopkins, lease-lend co-ordinator for Britain, ostensibly because the two frequently clashed over questions of war strategy.

Attitude Changes

The New York correspondent of the Ya, influential newspaper of Madrid, tells of a change coming over the attitude of the American people toward Japan as a result of the Greater East Asia War, says a Buenos Aires dispatch in the Asahi.

The dispatch quotes the Ya correspondent to the following effect:

"War has caused the Americans to consider Japan and the Japanese in dead earnest. Prior to December 7 they hated the Japanese. To them the nation was a yellow-covered dwarf. The press heaped slights on them and fondly believed that no country was strong enough to be a menace to America.

"With the progress of the war a change has came over the attitude of the Americans toward Japan. Of late, few American papers carry caricatures of Japan which were so prominent a feature before the war. There is every evidence that the Americans have begun considering Japan and the Japanese in dead earnest. There is a marked increase in comment on Japanese strategy in the American press.

"It seems to have begun to dawn upon the minds of Americans that the hearts of Japanese troops burn with a high order of patriotism. The attention of the United States is now focussed on the Netherlands East

(Continued on Page 2)

New Zealand War Cost Soars

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 18.—Walter Nash, New Zealand Finance Minister, has announced that the sum spent on the New Zealand forces in 1941 amounted to over £26,000,000, which is more than double the amount spent in 1940, it was reported here from Wellington today. Mr. Nash declared that expenditures of this bracket must be expected to be still higher this year, the report said.

MADRID PAPER HITS OUTRAGE BY BRITAIN

Seizure of Axis Ships at Santa Isabel Flayed—Last Violation Spain Will Brook

D.N.B.

MADRID, January 19.—The Spanish territorial rights were again grossly violated by the British navy when at midnight January 14 a British destroyer penetrated the harbor of Santa Isabel on Fernando Po Island and seized the Italian steamer Duchess d'Aosta of 7,872 tons as well as two German freighters. The British had made use of the time when the officers of the vessels had gone ashore and surprised the crew to make them prisoners. Moreover, the British must have been aware of the Spanish means of defense being insufficient for an adequate protection of the Axis ships.

Commenting on this latest act of British piracy the semi-official Spanish paper Arriba very strongly condemns the British violation of the Spanish territorial rights expressing the apprehension that the crew of the Axis ships has been murdered. The paper points out that entire Spain will be enraged on hearing of this brutal attack. Says the paper:

Paper Criticizes Violation

"This is what the defense of international law, so pompously proclaimed at the Atlantic meeting, in reality looks like. While it is of little value talking about the illegality of such acts

(Continued on Page 2)

CABINET RESHUFFLE SEEN AS INEVITABLE BY PRESS IN LONDON

Churchill Likely to Make Changes Before He Meets Open Blast in House

LESS MINISTERS LIKELY

Duff-Cooper Makes Narrow Escape From Japanese Air Attack While Leaving Singapore

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 18.—British political quarters last night stated that Sir Stafford Cripps, after his return from Moscow, will be appointed Secretary of State for India and Burma to succeed L. C. Amery, according to a London report received here today.

These quarters have pointed out that Mr. Amery's India policy, which has been sharply criticized not only by the Indian Congress but also by the British House of Commons, has been "incompatible with the Indian mentality", the report said.

It was recalled that particular excitement was caused in India following Mr. Amery's statement in September last year to the effect that the eight points of the so-called Atlantic charters were not applicable to India.

Domei

LISBON, January 17.—With the British Cabinet reorganization believed to be inevitable now, the press in London has been playing up reports concerning the question.

The Star predicted yesterday the change of those Cabinet members responsible politically and militarily for the defeat in Malaya. Well-informed circles believe Premier Winston Churchill is planning to reorganize the Cabinet before questions relative to lack of war preparations on the Malay front flare up in the House of Commons in open criticism, it is reported.

In this connection, it is said that the new Cabinet will most likely be composed of a smaller number of ministers without portfolio than the present Cabinet which has nine. Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Supplies, Major R. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Sir Andrew Duncan, President of the Board of Trade, are mentioned as prominent candidates for the new Cabinet posts.

Lord Beaverbrook, according to information, will likely remain in the United States as a liaison man with the Washington Government, while Sir Stafford, it is believed, will be appointed to a certain key diplomatic post.

Narrow Escape Made

Domei

LISBON, January 17.—Alfred Duff-Cooper, former Chairman of the British Far Eastern War Council, on leaving Singapore accompanied by his wife was seen off by a Japanese attack and narrowly escaped death, the Daily Telegraph reported according to a London dispatch reaching here today.

They had to rapidly seek shelter when the first bombs fell over the airdrome, the same dispatch added. On their way home, they arrived at Calcutta last night.

Although it is not certain what position he will occupy on his return to England, according to the Daily Telegraph, Duff-Cooper will probably be sent to Washington as a British re-

(Continued on Page 2)

No More War Worries

Captured American Army and Navy officers from Wake Island are seen aboard a Japanese vessel that brought them to Yokohama, Sunday morning. They all admitted that they had under-estimated Japan's fighting strength in interview with newspapermen. The news of Manila's fall, when they heard it, proved a shock. (Censored by the Navy Ministry. Otsu No. 27-203)

NEW BASIC WAR PACT AGAINST COMMON FOE CONCLUDED AT BERLIN

Germany, Italy and Japa Sign New Military Agreement

WILL GUIDE STRATEG

A military agreemen was signed Sunday at Ber lin among Japan, German and Italy concerning th basic principle for guidanc of strategy against thei common enemy, it was o ficially announced by th Imperial Headquarters at a.m. today. The announc ment reads:

"A military agreemen was signed at Berlin yes terday, January 18, amon Japan, Germany and Ital The agreement formulate the basic principle for gu dance of strategy agains the common enemy of th three nations. The agre ment was signed by th representatives of th Chiefs of General Staff the Japanese Army an Navy, the Chief of Staff the German National D fense Army and the re resentative of the Genera Staff Office of the Italia Defense Forces."

Pact Intensified

The conclusion of the new mil tary agreement with Germany a Italy is particularly significant it indicates the intensification the Japan-Germany-Italy allianc When Japan declared war again the United States and the Briti Empire, Germany and Italy at on declared war against the Unit States. Thus, the three natio have been firmly united in wagi the present great war for positiv ly defeating and punishing t United States and the British E pire.

Under the former agreeme concluded between Japan, Ge many and Italy on December 1 it was agreed that Japan, Germa and Italy shall prosecute the w until it ends in their victory, th they shall not conclude armisti or peace without complete unde standing among them, and th they shall cooperate closely for t purpose of realizing a righteo new order in the meaning of t Tripartite Pact concluded on Sep ember 27, 1940. The newly co cluded military agreement is f the prosecution of the war as sp cified under Article 1 of the De ember 11 agreement.

Since the outbreak of t Greater East Asia War, Japan h concluded, three military agre ments. The first was the Japa French Indo-China military agre ment concluded on December the second, the Japan-Thailan Alliance Treaty signed on De ember 21; and the present milita agreement between Japan, Ge many and Italy.

Rumanians Must Report

Domei

VICHY, January 18.—The military a taché's office of the Rumanian Leg tion here has ordered all Rumania residing in unoccupied France to repo immediately at the Legation for mil tary service examination, it was learned today.

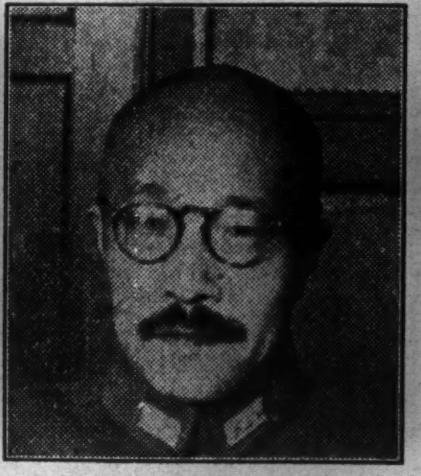
Wheat Shortage in India

Domei

BERLIN, January 18.—In view of t serious wheat shortage confronti India, all owners of wheat and flo stores have been ordered to report th holdings immediately to the autho ities, according to a Delhi radio r port intercepted here today.

War Ties Further Strengthened

Chancellor Hitler



Premier Tojo

Premier Mussolini

Pitiful Ignorance of Japanese War Power, Pride in Own Might, Seen in Krock Article

In these days when the Japanese forces are laying low everything before them, a signed article by Arthur Krock, director of Washington bureau of the New York Times, appearing in the paper of November 19, 1941, is being widely re-read and the past ignorance of leaders of U.S. army exposed. All South America is loud at this time with its gossip, reports the Asahi.

The contents of the article in question was based upon information given in a press conference at Washington in strict confidence by the United States Military staff chief Marshal shortly preceding the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia in which the impregnability of the Philippines was confidently affirmed. Although this "U.S. military secret" is of no value at all today when the islands are under complete domination of the Japanese, it may be of some interest to review at this time how erroneous was Marshal's over-estimation of the power of the U.S. army and how mistaken was his understanding of East Asia.

The press conference, at which Marshal gave out in secret the contents which is made the meat of Krock's article, was represented by reporters of all leading newspapers and journals such as the New York Times, the New York Herald Tribune, Times, News-Week, A.P., U.P., etc. Krock was reportedly not present, but received the information from one who attended, and in violation of press ethics, divulged it in a signed article, the gist of which is as follows:

"After expanding on the excellence of Philippines defense Marshal declared: 'Americans generally are of the opinion that in case of outbreak of war it will not be able to defend the Philippines. Nothing can be more

(Continued on Page 2)

NEW ASIA

Axis Envoys in Nanking

Domei

NANKING, January 18.—Francesco Maria Taliani, newly appointed Italian Ambassador to Nanking, arrived here at 3:10 p.m. today from Shanghai. Ambassador Taliani and German Ambassador Heinrich Georg Stahmer are expected to present their credentials to President Wang Ching-wei between 11 a.m. and 12 noon tomorrow.

Shigemitsu Sees Hata

Domei

NANKING, January 18.—Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador here, called on General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, this morning and had luncheon with him. Ambassador Shigemitsu conferred with General Hata for one and a half hours.

TOKYO CLUB WILL BECOME FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICE

For Past 60 Years Center of Social Gatherings Between Japanese, Foreigners

The Tokyo Club at Kasumigaseki, Kojimachiku, which for the past 60 years was the center of elevated social gatherings between Japanese and foreigners, will soon be one of the office buildings of the Foreign Ministry.

Since its inauguration in 1884, all important social functions of international nature used to be held in the club house. On the day of this Empire's declaration of war on the United States and Britain on December 8, the club was disbanded, since when the premises have remained unoccupied.

The Foreign Ministry, which partly lost its office rooms in the recent fire, has lately decided to take over the vacated house for its own use and part of the Ministry's business will be moved over to the former club house in a few days.

WINTER CLOTHING DONATED

German People's Contributions Amount to 32,144,201 Pieces

Transocean

BERLIN, January 6.—A provisional count of winter clothing donated by the German people for the soldiers at the front made Saturday afternoon recorded a total of 32,144,201 pieces of articles.

Among these are 1,511,079 fur coats and furlined waistcoats, 3,058,601 woolen sweaters, 3,314,630 woolen shawls, 5,026,583 pairs of gloves and 994,666 woolen blankets.

Valuable fur coats were donated for nurses in field hospitals on the Eastern Front.

Syria Bans Meetings

Domei

BERLIN, January 16.—In view of the serious situation in Syria and Lebanon, the authorities there have prohibited public meetings, demonstrations and parades of any kind, according to a report received here from Adana today.

Malta Raided 10 Times

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 18.—With ever increasing fury, Axis warplanes launched 10 fierce bombing attacks on Malta during the past 24-hours, according to an official British report received here from London today.

HORI DENIES SINKING OF 3 JAPANESE SHIPS

Story About U.S. Submarine Attack Off Tokyo Bay Labelled False

The mendacious report made by the United States Navy Department that the American submarine had sunk three Japanese merchant vessels off the Bay of Tokyo was blasted to pieces by Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents this morning.

Mr. Hori stated that this claim is absolutely untrue. He stated, however, that one small merchant vessel was attacked off the coast of Izu several days ago, as has been announced by the Imperial Headquarters. The spokesman added that this small merchant vessel which was attacked returned to port safely.

In regard to a report that the Egyptian Government had refused to permit the Japanese Minister to Egypt, Tadakatsu Suzuki, and other members of the Legation staff from leaving the country, Mr. Hori indicated that, although he had no official information concerning this report, "we expect that the Egyptian Government will allow the diplomats to return to Japan because it is a matter which is done reciprocally. But the matter should be arranged first," he added. "Of course, Britain has influence on Egypt but I do not think that the British will interfere with such matters as they are regulated by international law."

Mr. Hori was then asked if he had any comment to make on the new pact signed among Japan, Germany and Italy. The spokesman replied: "No, except that the pact shows closer cooperation between the three Powers concerned and that it will greatly help in the successful conclusion of the present war."

NEW X-RAY CONSTRUCTED

To Examine All Foreign Workers in Germany for Tuberculosis

Transocean

BERLIN, January 6.—All foreign workers employed in Germany will in future be examined for tuberculosis with an X-ray apparatus constructed by the Frankfurt X-ray specialist, Professor Holfelder, upon the suggestion of the Brazilian physician, Professor Abreu.

Those suffering from tuberculosis are to be sent home for a cure, it is stated.

Up till now 5,000,000 people in Germany have been examined by this X-ray apparatus. By use of the apparatus, cases of tuberculosis which cannot be diagnosed by other methods may be confirmed.

Commence War Mail Service

With the theater of war expanding to the southern regions—French Indo-China, the Philippines and British Malaya included—as result of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, war mail service to these regions will be commenced from January 15, it was announced by the Communications Ministry. For the time being, however, no mail matters are to be sent from Japan Proper excepting postal cards and letters.

Great Bustle

Hibiya Park was in great bustle Saturday afternoon when 1,500 girl pupils of national schools in Tokyo took part in the Battledore and Shuttlecock Playing Meet held under the auspices of the Tokyo Municipal Park Section.

JAPAN'S POPULATION MUST BE INCREASED

New Policy to Raise Number In Japan Proper to 100,000,000 in 20 Years

Pointing out that the population of Japan Proper will be increased to 100,000,000 20 years hence, as a result of a new population policy formulated by the Government, Masamori Fukushima, professor at Senshu University and standing auditor of the Tokyo Prefectural Rice Commercial Guild, contributed an article to the January number of Sozo Magazine under the heading "Foodstuff Policy Undergoing Change." His article is substantially as follows:

"The population of Japan Proper 20 years hence will be estimated at 100,000,000. The population in Japan Proper and overseas territories combined at present is 100,000,000. Twenty years from now will not be a remote future to a country like Japan, which is developing at a rapid pace. The years will pass quickly. The country's population policy was decided on at a Cabinet meeting some time ago, and should this policy be carried out faithfuly, it will be easy for Japan to check the present tendency of slightly falling births, which had begun to assert itself in recent years. Not only this, but general productivity can be increased by an advance of a year in the marriageable ages. Death rates, too, will possibly be reduced. In this manner, the population in Japan Proper can be raised from 73,000,000 to 100,000,000 in 20 years.

"The rate of productivity of population in Japan is by far greater than that of the Anglo-Saxons. For many years the country's birth rates were really high, although those in China have been stationary. In the face of the general economic pressure, Japan saw increasing births year by year. However, a change seems to have come over this tendency in late years. In 1938, births were about 300,000 less than a normal year's average. This fact created a great deal of pessimism on the future prospects of population of Japan among some quarters. However, this was a temporary phenomenon, presumably affected by the outbreak of the China Affair. Nevertheless, even under these peculiar conditions, the country's birth rates still were still far exceeding those of Western countries.

Decrease Was Temporary

"The decrease in the birth rate during 1938 must have been a temporary affair, but the fact must not be ignored that a gradually falling tendency has started even in this country, and, if this situation is unremedied, cessation of the high birth rate will surely set in sooner or later. Alive to this serious situation, the Government decided on the establishment of a permanent population policy, by which it set up the goal of population increase in Japan Proper to 100,000,000 in 20 years' time. This is the most excellent plan imaginable.

"Japan's population policy differs considerably in various aspects from those of Europe and America. How to devise a means to check the rising population more epitomizes the policy of all Western countries, while that of Japan is how to accelerate the increasing tendency of population. It is true Japan's population has been gaining, in comparison with its foodstuff and vocation questions. Naturally, the foodstuff supply and employment issues have been absolute counterparts of the population question. A surplus population produces a series of undesirable social problems, which develop into capital and labor disputes.

"A change has come over the population question since Japan steeped itself in the construction of a new order of East Asia. The country today is badly in need of men and women devoting themselves to this extensive task, the reason being that as many persons as possible are needed for the many enterprises related to the new order construction. Men have become the greatest source of power to carry out warfare, and they also form the foundation of East Asian operations after the War. Cries of surplus population have not died, on the contrary, cries of the necessity of population increase are heard loudly.

How to Up Rate

"How to prevent the tendency of less yearly births now has been relegated as a negative question to Japan, and how to boost births has come to be given the utmost importance. This provided the background for the adoption of the policy for increasing the population in Japan Proper to 100,000,000 in 20 years hence. Under the supposition that one family of husband and wife beget five children in this period, the figure estimated is possible, according to most expert opinions.

"The foodstuff problem must be solved along with the increase in population. Announcement of a foodstuff self-sufficiency plan is not permitted. The fact must not be lost sight of, that, when the population of Japan Proper reaches 100,000,000, that of Japan's overseas territories, too, will increase correspondingly or even in excess. It will not be amiss to estimate that Chosen's population then will go up to 30,000,000, Taiwan's population to 7,000,000 and Manchoukuo's population to 60,000,000. All combined, the total figure will reach approximately 200,000,000. How to supply foodstuffs to them all is a very momentous issue.

"Looking back on the past supply and demand conditions of foodstuffs, Japan has been making efforts to increase the production of foodstuffs since the termination of the Russo-Japanese War by paying enormous sums of money. A self-sufficiency plan was reached to a certain extent, but a rapid economic development in this country has elevated the standard of the national livelihood with the result that the rice consumption has increased heavily. An unprecedented economic boom in this country during World War I made this tendency considerably pronounced.

"Imports of rice into Japan late in the Taisho Period amounted to more than 10,000,000 koku. Production increase of Chosenese and Horal (Taiwan) rice was encouraged. Supply and demand of rice were unbalanced, many Japanese laboring under the impression that the rice they consumed was exclusively produced in Japan. They were alarmed to realize a great famine of Chosenese rice in 1939, when its supply was 10,000,000 koku shorter than its usual demand. Japanese have begun to know the need of attaining self-sufficiency in rice ever since. In reality, however, this country has been importing foreign rice since two decades ago.

"If efforts are made by Japan on rice cultivation in South Sea regions, the foodstuff problem will be solved without difficulty. Out of the world's total rice production amounting to 737,000,00 koku, Asia produces 700,000,000 koku, or 95 per cent. Chosen, Taiwan and Indo-China produce more rice than their actual consumption. The Indo-China Peninsula annually exports about 40,000,000 koku of rice to various countries."

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, January 19

MIYAKO—Singapore on Verge of Collapse
NICHI NICHI—Make Best Use of Daily Lives
KOKUMIN—Yokusan Sonendan

Singapore on Verge of Collapse

MIYAKO

Singapore is now on the verge of collapse. Carrying a good portion of Johore State, the last enemy strategic point in Malaya, the Imperial Forces are less than 50 kilometers from Singapore. The enemy seems to be fully aware that the fate of Singapore is doomed before the powerful Japanese onslaught. It also knows what will follow the fall of that famous fortress is the mastery of the entire East Asia seas from Kamchatka to Java by the Japanese. This will, indeed, mark the first stage of the War of Greater East Asia.

The second and third stages of strategy and construction are needed for the successful conclusion of the current war. Even if the East Asian waters come completely under our control, it is merely a part of the Seven Seas now under the Anglo-American domination. As long as the Atlantic and Indian Oceans remain free for them, they will try to continue their resistance.

What likely will follow the fall of Singapore will be the so-called guerilla warfare by the enemy. The message sent by Prime Minister Winston Churchill to Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia clearly indicates this strategy. They have already established their headquarters in Sourabaya in order to defend the link between Australia and Burma.

The enemy seem to be planning the formation of a so-called third front line in the vast expanse of areas from Alaska and Panama to Australia and India. The position of Australia will become more important than ever as a military juncture in the Pacific. Thus the Pacific strategy is unprecedented in the greatness of its scale. It is a war which will decide the fate of the two group of nations seeking to establish a new order in the world and trying desperately to maintain the status quo.

Our enemy is the old order being maintained throughout the world under the Anglo-American influences. The current war should not be limited in one continent or one ocean. We must be fully prepared for a protracted war.

Make Best Use of Daily Lives

NICHI NICHI

While the current war is in progress, we cannot expect abundant supplies of materials from the south, such as rubber, sugar and others. Warnings against such optimistic views were given in a radio speech by Captain Hideo Hiraide on January 8 and that of Director Yoshizumi of the Second Department of the Board of Information on January 15. We believe the people are not elated with the glorious war results which have been scored by the Imperial Forces, but they are fully determined to regulate further their daily lives in coping with the situation. On the whole, they have a wholesome conception of the situation.

We should not be satisfied by the mere fact that the people are conducting an intense life in comparison with the pre-war days, but we must realize that some confusion will likely follow unless we have firm resolution to continue a more intense life in the future. For example, the tax burdens on every subject of the country, including infants and old people, will amount to ¥90 per year with the enforcement of the new taxation system in April this year, which will be five times as much as that before the outbreak of the China affair, or an increase of 50 per cent as against the planned amount at the outset of the last fiscal year. Although the authorities concerned have been doing everything possible for the maintenance of the minimum standard of the national livelihood by extending special alowances and other means, unless utmost caution is made by each family, the pressure by price soaring and increase of expenditures cannot be avoided.

The War of Greater East Asia cannot be accomplished successfully unless the national livelihood is stabilized. The Government, needless to say, must do their best for its stabilization, but what the Government can do in this connection is the securing of necessary materials and commodities and the regulation of their consumption. The people must try to make best use of the present conditions in order to make their lives comfortable even under the strict control by the Government.

Yokusan Sonendan

KOKUMIN

Favorable progress has been made in preparations for the organization of the Yokusan Sonendan (Rule Aid Adult Organization) and the reorganization of the Taisei Yokusankai (Imperial Rule Assistance Association). Strictly speaking, the plan to reorganize the Taisei Yokusankai has been put into effect to some extent as the three chief officials of the association were changed recently. The only thing to be done is the revision of its system. What we wish to advise the leaders of the Taisei Yokusankai and the Yokusan Sonendan is that they should reject the bureaucratic policy and lukewarm attitude in personnel selection and execution of various measures.

ABC POWERS REJECT RELATIONS SEVERING

(Continued from Page 1)

er for Europe via the United States, the report stated.

Agenda Is Submitted

Domei

RIO DE JANEIRO, January 17.—The General Secretary of the Pan-American Foreign Ministers conference published today a part of the agenda so far submitted by the participating nations, important ones of which are as follows:

1. Proposal supporting the Roosevelt-Churchill Atlantic Declaration was submitted jointly by Mexico, the United States, Venezuela, Cuba, Colombia, Bolivia and Costa Rica.
2. Resolution concerning the severance of diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy was submitted by Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela.
3. Proposal concerning the treatment of the United States as a non-belligerent nation by Mexico.
4. Proposal concerning the suspension of most favored nation clause to all other countries other than those in the Western Hemisphere.
5. Proposal concerning the nomination of liaison military officers between the United States Staff Office and the Pan-American countries.
6. Proposal by Chile concerning the patrol of continental seas by the United States fleet.
7. Proposal by Uruguay concerning non-belligerency treatment for 26 nations supporting the anti-axis declaration of Washington.
8. Proposal by Cuba, Mexico, and Panama concerning the repression of fifth columns and establishment of concentration camps.

BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLY REPORTED AS CRITICAL

Lack of Bottoms Prevents Importation of Commodities From Abroad

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, January 10.—On account of the present shortage of tonnage, Britain faces a critical food situation during the winter months and probably will be compelled to draw on her already depleted food reserves, according to a London dispatch carried by La Prensa yesterday.

Britain's trade with South American countries, as a result of the shortage of bottoms is expected to register a sharp decline within the next few months.

Warehouses in British ports are filled to capacity, as there is no possibility of shipping the accumulated goods. Official quarters in London admit that little tonnage is available for shipping foodstuffs to Britain, said the London report.

Shipbuilding in British and American shipyards cannot change this grave situation until next spring, well-informed quarters in London admit, it was reported.

Eye-Witness to Sinking of Harbin Maru Reveals Story of Disastrous Adventure

An eye-witness to the sinking of the Japanese hospital ship Harbin Maru which was torpedoed on the South China Sea by an enemy submarine January 10, was revealed by Lance Corporal Kazuo Sugiyama who, making a narrow escape, arrived safely at an undisclosed base Sunday, reports the Asahi. Lance Corporal Sugiyama's description was as follows:

"That morning, I was leaning against the railing of our ship, the Harbin Maru, and gazing over the quiet surface of the South China Sea. It was just dawning and a cool breeze was blowing over the tranquil bosom of the sea.

"When we reached a place several miles off a certain harbor, I saw a white wave suddenly rise up about 300 meters away from the ship. Then the wave separated into two white lines and drew near with great speed toward our ship. Torpedo I gasped and, turning back, hurried through the staircase to give the alarm. Just then a violent explosion was heard and immediately our ship lurched to the left and began to sink with its bow rising high.

"The crew at once set to work on rescuing the patients and managed after some 10 minutes to take them on board the life-boats. At that moment the wireless operator came running out of the room to report that the wireless apparatus had gone wrong. I hurried to my cabin through the turmoil of crowd to take my bayonet and a bag containing important documents.

"When I returned onto the deck, I saw the first life-boat leaving the ship. All the crew members and patients got aboard other remaining boats and were trying to lower the boats. But then they were having trouble with the ropes.

"Meanwhile the ship was sinking fast and the life-boats also came down on the surface of the sea. However, as the boats were entangled with the ropes they too began to sink with the ship and we were thrown out on the sea. Then I noticed that I for get my bag in the boat. Swimming through the chips of wood then floating thereabouts, I went back to the place where my boat disappeared. Fortunately I found the bag floating near me among the woods and was very much relieved. The funnel of the Harbin Maru was breaking with a ghastly sound. A terrible whirlpool was being formed around the ship.

"I was awakened from entrancement when I heard a loud cry of call to me and desperately swam to that direction. The wireless operator was waiting for me clinging to a rescue-box. By that time the life-boats were refloated and we safely got on board.

"When we drifted on the sea a few hours, we saw an island, which seemed like a black cloud, appearing on the horizon. Cries of relief and joy were heard on the boat. The boat was so crowded that the crew had difficult time pulling the oars. We took off our coats and made them into sails. As the wind blew our boat drew nearer and nearer toward the island.

"When we reached a small distance off the island, we noticed a speed boat of navy type approaching to rescue us. We were transferred and taken ashore. Few minutes after three other life-boats arrived safely at the spot. We, both the patients and the crew, could not help rejoicing on our miraculous returning."

Madrid Paper Hits Outrage by Britain

(Continued From Page 1)

we recall for the sake of showing the meanness of this British attack the regulations of international law: Merchant vessels belonging to belligerent nations have free access to neutral ports without impeding the neutrality of these ports. Such vessels not only enjoy the protection of the neutral flag but the neutral ports have the right to defend these ships with all means at their disposal. In case such a defense should be impossible the neutral state has to offer indemnification to the nation to which the vessel in question belongs."

The paper then regrets that former governments of Spain have failed to furnish the Spanish possessions with adequate means of defense for in such a case the British pirates would have been received with bullets and shells by the defense of Santa Isabel. The Arriba furthermore recalls the sinking of the German freighter Benno that had recently been shelled by the British in the Spanish port of Carino. This time, the paper emphasizes, that the British attacker had not even the excuse that fighting started outside of the Spanish territorial waters. On the contrary, the brutal act was committed within the Spanish port from beginning to end. There cannot be any excuse in the fact that the British destroyer was manned by the de Gaullist troops for every state was responsible for the illegal actions committed by its troops no matter whether they are their own soldiers or just hirelings.

Attitude of Spain

The Spanish paper then defines the attitude of Spain as follows: "Spain will insist on her right laid down in the Hague Convention and, basing her claim on the stipulations of international law, will demand the return of the seized Axis steamers together with the crews". The paper adds that this British act of brutality was just another link in the chain of constant threats and violations of the Spanish neutrality on behalf of the democratic Powers and in future such acts of aggression could not be suffered. Before the entire world we stress the serious nature of such an incident drawing the attention to the fact that in future Spain will not be tolerant.

"The sovereignty of third powers is constantly being infringed by the democratic Powers either by cowardly and mean acts as that of Santa Isabel or by underground intrigues aiming at the undermining of the existence of non-belligerent nations." The paper finally stresses that the incident at Fernando Po will undoubtedly be the last one Spain will suffer without resorting to arms in self-defense. The responsibility for the consequences resulting from Spain's future attitude will rest entirely with those States disregarding Spanish sovereignty.

New York in Uproar As Ship Loss Grows

(Continued From Page 1)

Indies and the Malay Peninsula where Japanese Forces are making remarkable advances.

The Washington Government is getting uneasy over the war situation. The reverse suffered by the American Pacific Fleet in the battle of Hawaii has shaken the confidence of Americans for a final victory in the war. The people are being urged by their Government to remember Pearl Harbor in reference to the reverses suffered by the American navy. They will be uneasy and uncertain so long as there is no concrete evidence that America is strong.

Air Raids Feared

New York is now in turmoil as fears of air raids are daily increasing, says a report received here yesterday from Berlin.

Since the outbreak of the War, New York has twice heard the air raid alarm. But light control is not carried out very satisfactorily. For fear that gangsters may become more active, the municipal officials of New York cannot order a strict black-out. Consequently Fifth Avenue and the residential quarters in the northern part of the city are left brightly illuminated.

In spite of the confusion and alarm of the whole city, merchants who deal with black-out appliances have come into luck. Newly-invented ventilators are selling fast, it is reported. Besides, British style national uniforms which Premier Winston Churchill wore when he visited the United States last time have become the favorite clothes of the New Yorkers.

Fascist Official Status

Transocean

ROME, January 9.—Leaders of the Fascist Party, in executing their work, have been placed on the same footing as state officials, according to an announcement in Friday's official gazette.

CABINET RESHUFFLE SEEN AS INEVITABLE

(Continued From Page 1)

presentative to the Allied War Council for the examination of strategy against the Axis nations.

Press Reveals Gloom

Domei

BERLIN, January 17.—Since the sinking of the main units of the British Asiatic Fleet and particularly since the Japanese forces penetrated into the State of Johore, British papers are evincing the darkest sort of pessimism over war developments in Malaya.

In today's editorial, the London Times, although admitting that the British troops are still on the defensive retreating all the time before the Japanese, voices the hope that the resistance of the British will solidify as the scene of action nears Singapore.

However, at the same time, the journal emphasizes that the fact that all air fields on the Peninsula are in the hands of the Japanese cannot be overlooked.

The complete and airtight blockade of Singapore is inevitable since the mastery of the seas is in Japanese hands and the Japanese will soon be within effective shelling distance of the Island, the paper gloomily concluded.

Further, the Daily Express commenting on the same subject stated that, in view of the Axis strength in the sectors surrounding the Suez Canal, it would be impossible to send re-enforcements to the besieged fortress from the canal zone.

Pitiful Ignorance Shown On Japan's War Power

(Continued From Page 1)

mistaken. Not only are we not going to give it up, but we will actively and effectively defend it. The reason for what I say,' continuing Marshal, 'is based on two facts, namely, first, the navies of the United States and Britain will operate in close collaboration, second, this is the time when the air forces mean everything in modern warfare. The old way of thinking in regard to the war of Pacific is that any effectual attack upon Japan by the United States navy will be impossible so long as the Japanese Navy is not annihilated at the very commencement of hostilities. Since the maintenance of supply routes will be a task of equal difficulty for both belligerents, American efforts for destruction of Japanese communication line, without first destroying the Japanese Navy, will end in a stalemate. This old view has completely been overturned by the emergence of the following new elements: first—the expansion of strong American heavy bomber units in the Philippines, secondly, the close cooperation of the United States and British navies. These preparations made amidst great secrecy, have greatly strengthened America's position and it will not only defend the Philippines, but will use it as base from which to launch offensive attacks against Japan. Should the Japanese Navy presume to approach Philippine shores it will only be made a fodder for U.S. bombers. Just so soon as America decides to fight, our air force will carry out raids against Japan. The combined force of Philippine air force, U.S. navy and British navy could easily destroy Japanese Navy in its own waters.' "

Such was Marshal's vain boast. Not one of his predictions came true, showing how unfounded was his reliance upon the Philippine air force, and his belittlement of the Japanese Navy. Today, not only the Philippines but Singapore is shaking in its boots before the advancing Japanese Forces like candle flame before a storm.

Even if Krock's newspaper article was meant only as a bluff against Japan to improve American position at the Japanese-U.S. parley then progressing at Washington, we see of what fragile stuff this sweet dream of the United States was made of, concludes the Asahi.

JAPAN CAN DO MUCH TO ASSIST THAILAND

Detailed Description Given Of Its History, Wealth and Resources

By Domei News Agency

The bloodless Revolution of, 1933 marked a new chapter in the history of Thailand.

The success with which the Thai people who had hitherto barely managed to maintain their dependence as a nation, sandwiched between British and American influences, strengthened their determination to recover the full autonomy of their country.

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the movement of the Thai people to emancipate their country entered a critical stage.

Concludes Alliance

Thailand concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with Japan on December 10, 1941. That move aligned Thailand with countries proceeding with the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere under Japan's leadership.

The part Thailand is expected to play in the emancipation of East Asia through the construction of the co-prosperity sphere is large. The vast agricultural, mineral and other resources possessed by Thailand will be placed at the disposal of East Asia in the historic work of converting itself into a place where the races inhabiting it will help one another and exist in a state of mutual prosperity.

Not Fully Developed

Thailand has not yet been fully developed. The fact is that the British interests in Thailand stood in the way of that country working out its own destiny.

Now that Thailand has concluded an alliance with Japan, it may count on Japanese assistance in its effort of recovering its full autonomy. Already it is expressing desire for Japanese cooperation in the development of some of its resources which have been left untapped.

Thailand, like most southern countries, is rich in agricultural and mineral resources.

There are few countries where better conditions for agriculture are to be had than Thailand. The country, located in the torrid zone, served by the Mekong River, is an ideal land for the growing of rice and other crops.

Status to Blame

The political status of Thailand, which nearly resembled that of a colony, and the indolence of the inhabitants, natural to residents of tropical countries, were responsible for the tardy development of agriculture in Thailand. Latest statistics show that only one-seventh of the total area of arable land in the country is under crop.

The best part of the land under cultivation is rice fields. Put another way, the Thai farmers are occupying themselves almost exclusively with the growing of rice.

The Thai farmer harvests a rich rice crop, thanks to the climate. The yield of rice in Thailand in 1937 was 56,330,938 piculs. Half of the amount, 25,978,445 piculs, to be exact, was exported.

Has Rice to Spare

It will be difficult to find countries in the southern regions with more rice to spare than Thailand.

The other principal agricultural resources of Thailand are cotton and rubber.

The cultivation of cotton in Thailand has a long history. There was a time when the country produced more cotton than it could attend to the requirements of its people.

There has in late years been a decline in the growing of cotton. Britain, which dominated Thai economy, saw to it that Thai cotton was in competition with the fiber of India and other countries under its control.

The whole of Thailand could be put under cotton. Since the Revolution, the Thai leaders have been endeavoring to restore the cultivation of cotton to the prosperous condition the industry used to enjoying in before Britain stepped in to retard its development. The output of cotton was increased to 86,621 piculs in 1937. Thailand has great possibilities as a cotton-producing country.

Next to agriculture, forestry and mining are the most important pursuits of the Thai people.

Together with British Burma, Thailand has the distinction of being the largest teak-wood producing country. The cutting of teak wood in the country is for the most part in British hands. Only 10 per cent of the industry is controlled by Thai people.

Tin Deposits Unlimited

Agriculture in Thailand is represented by the growing of rice. So industrial pursuits in the country are represented by the mining of tin. The deposits of tin are said to be unlimited. The metal at the present time is mined principally in southern Thailand. The output of tin ore in a year is put at 20,000 tons.

Like other tropical countries Thailand is supposed to have vast deposits of many important metals other than tin. All the mineral resources of Thailand wait for development.

The tardy progress in the development of Thailand, so much favored by nature, is attributable in the first place to the fact that the country has been under British pressure. Another contributing factor is the traits of Thai people with their relatively backward economic ideas.

No Racial Prejudice

The people of Thailand are singularly free of racial prejudice. They are to blame in large part for the fact that Britain and Chinese merchants have been in a dominating position in the economy of Thailand. Taking advantage of the characteristics of Thai people Britain put itself in a position to dominate their economy.

Under the alliance the Thai people have joined hands with the Japanese. They will be invigorated by the Japanese who will make sure of developing what is best in them.

Along with British interests Chinese merchants are dominant in the economy of Thailand. Small and medium-sized industries in Thailand are in their hands. The rice brokerage is controlled by them for most practical purposes.

Allegiance to Nanking

Chinese merchants who are a dominant factor in the Thai community have come to own allegiance to the National Government of China at Nanking since the start of the Greater East Asia War. A bright future is in store for Thailand which has the promise of cooperation of Chinese merchants in attaining a fuller national life.

There is so much for Japan to do for Thailand as a unit of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. In the first place it has to assist Thailand in the development of its mineral resources. Secondly, it has to link Thailand with other partners of the new order in the economic field. There must be an end to the situation which made it possible for 80 per cent of Thailand's foreign trade to be with Britain.

The climatic conditions of Thailand are not very different from those of Japan. The Japanese could be as active in Thailand as they are in Japan Proper. We are sure that with the cooperation of Japan, Thailand will make a wonderful progress.

THAI CITIZENS IRED BY BRITISH ATTACK

All Bangkok Newspapers Indignant Over Bombing of Non-Combatants

Transocean

BANGKOK, January 9.—Bombing of non-military objectives in Thailand by Anglo-Saxon pilots has caused a storm of indignation among the Thai population, which finds frank expression in its press.

The newspaper, Suwarnaphume, declares that the dropping of bombs on purely civilian buildings and the machine-gunning of non-combatants are in gross contradiction to the enemy's laim that he is civilized. But now the enemy must pay. The fact that the British and Americans attacked and destroyed also Chinese and Indian property and killed Chinese and Indians, in the newspaper's opinion, will become known both in India and China.

The Bangkok Times publishes details on the air raids on Thai dwellings, and emphasizes the inhuman brutality of enemy pilots who dropped their bombs on hospitals, schools, Christian churches and other sacred buildings, and directed their machine-gun fire on women, children and babes in arms.

The newspaper stresses the contradiction between the British claim that the R.A.F. attacks only military objectives and the fact that now in Thailand British air raids are made on objectives which are non-military beyond a doubt in every respect.

It points out that the Thai population is surprised that a "Government which wants to be leading in world civilization has degenerated to a beast and is now shedding blood for the mere sake of killing."

Simultaneously, Thai newspapers object to the allegations of the British radio station at Rangoon that, as a result of the raids, fires are still raging in the Bangkok docks today. They point out that no bombs have been dropped on the dock area, and that all fires were extinguished a few hours after the first British raid was over.

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Social and General

Mr. Florent Guillain, architecte diplome du Gouvernment Francais, et pensionaire a la Maison Franco-Japonaise, will speak on Tuesday at 5 p.m. at the Maison Franco-Japonaise, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, on the subject, "Les Chateaux Japonais a l'Epoque de Hideyoshi."

Pastor Theodore Jaechel will conduct a service at the German Church, Naka Rokubancho, Kojimachi-ku, at 10:30 a.m. on Sunday, January 25.

Portuguese For Madeira

Transocean

LISBON, January 9.—The Portuguese steamer Colonial left here yesterday for Madeira with a contingent of 200 men. By the same steamer Major Sequiera is proceeding to the Cape Verde islands to take up his new post of military governor.

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